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LIBERALISM AT LARGE ADDRESSED

BY H. H. ASQUITH

Former British Premier and Candidate for Paisley By-Election Denounces Bureaucratic Control—Discusses Nationalization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—There will only be three candidates for the Paisley borough, the Revolutionary Socialist being unable to secure a candidate. The feature of the election is the tremendous effort each party is making. All the big guns of Labor are coming up to help the Labor candidate. He is an accountant by profession, a very close student of economic and political questions, a close reasoner such as Scotsmen love, and extremely moderate in his language, whatever is thought of his politics.

Besides the big men he has, of course, the support of the small army of Socialist orators posted at every street corner and works' gate whose mastery of facts and figures is apparently unlimited and who never hesitate for a word. Meantime the Liberal Party has received such impetus from its exceptional candidate that it is being warned not to be overconfident. The Unionist candidate is putting up a "dour" fight, but is possibly given too much to personal attacks on Mr. Asquith. At any rate, he is providing openings for Lady Bonham Carter, who is revealing every electioneering quality of vivacity, repartee, and counter-offensive that her celebrated father lacks.

Nationalization the Main Topic

The newspapers are devoting the bulk of their space to Mr. Asquith, who from his Paisley platform is obviously addressing liberalism at large, besides trying to win the local election. Yesterday's speech was devoted mainly to nationalization, taking the nationalization of the mines as an example. In it he said: "If you mean by nationalization the acquisition by the State of the mining rights and royalties, I agree. I think the case is made out. But if you mean that our mining industry is hereafter to be worked and managed under state supervision and control, I say No."

Mr. Asquith roundly denounced bureaucratic control and was ready with a counter-proposal, his own plan being to set up in different sections of the coal-mining areas a joint board of council of employers, managers, and workmen, and to intrust to it not only such matters as wages and hours, but a joint supervision, control, and conduct of industry. He would have on the board also a representative of the State, who would act as a spokesman of the consumer and as a vigilant watchdog on the consumers' behalf.

Summary of Liberal Position

The demand for nationalization of mines, however, Mr. Asquith says, was only a part of the demand for the nationalization of industry. The former Premier made no qualification of his vigorous denunciation of all-round nationalization. He summarized the Liberal position as follows:

"Keep our markets open and cease meddling with prices. Withstand protection in any form, however meager may be the initial installments. Fulfill the duty we have shamefully neglected in part as a nation, namely, the duty of fostering and organizing, as a function of the state, scientific and technical research in all branches of industry. Keep vigilant watch and let the state be always ready to take effective protective action against legitimate trusts and profiteering."

"Let us associate Labor with the management of industry, so as to secure for it a living wage in its conduct of adventure and fair apportionment of its fruits."

The remainder of Mr. Asquith's speech was a closely reasoned exposition of his Liberal economic doctrine, but incidentally he assured Labor that this country was not going back upon war conditions, either as regards the remuneration of Labor or the standard of life.

The heckling of the former Premier has provoked some interesting replies as when he said he was quite certain it would be found to be impossible to carry out our terms of the Peace Treaty.

DECISION REACHED BY FRENCH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Yesterday's Council of Ministers reached an important decision when a decree was signed by the President of the Republic, instituting the office of Minister of Pensions, who will communicate directly with the generals and others concerning the distribution of pensions. In order to settle the pre-war debts of the French and Germans, the Minister of Finance has created two offices of compensation, the one working in France and the other in Germany. On this proposition Andrew Lefevre and General Gassouin, General Duval and General Sereny have been named subordinate chiefs of the general staff.

General Penet has been named chief of the military cabinet of the Ministry of War replacing General Mordeux, who has been named commander of the thirtieth army corps.

MEETING OF THE NEW DUBLIN CORPORATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Great interest was centered in the first meeting of the new Dublin Corporation today at the City Hall. The Republican flag was hoisted over the building amid the cheering of a large crowd outside, which applauded the Sinn Fein councillors as they arrived.

Sinn Fein has a substantial majority on the new council and a Sinn Fein Lord Mayor is to be elected.

BRITISH VIEWS ON EXCHANGE SLUMP

Treasury Opposed to Fixing of Artificial Rates and Does Not Favor Guaranteeing Foreign Credits for a Lengthy Period

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—The slump in the exchanges, it is stated, was considered by the Cabinet finance committee last night and discussed at the Cabinet meeting. The Treasury is definitely opposed to the fixing of artificial rates of exchange and does not favor guaranteeing foreign credits for a lengthy period.

In all these matters it is recognized that a great deal depends on the United States. The Daily Chronicle today, however, voices the suspicion that as the trade outlook is especially good, the depreciation of the pound and the franc is temporary and due to the operations of foreign brokers in the money market.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has good reason for stating that responsible and well-qualified circles do not regard seriously the loose talk about American responsibility for the breakdown of the European exchange, which is a foolish, though possible, mischievous newspaper "stunt."

Addressing the American Luncheon Club today, J. H. Thomas, the Labor leader, said he deprecated the tendency of newspaper headlines asking, "Is America our enemy?" In reviewing the world position, Mr. Thomas urged the reestablishment of credit and the giving of the country's former enemies an opportunity to work.

MR. JOUHAUX BEFORE PARIS LABOR MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It was on the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevigne that Albert Thomas was named unanimously the director of the bureau of the international labor organization which is in session here. A commission composed of one governmental delegate, one Labor delegate, and one employer delegate is to be named to examine the plan of organization of the international office and to study a provisional budget.

Leon Jouhaux has asked the council to vote on the question of whether the expenses incurred by the delegations are to be met by their governments or by the international bureau, and he insisted upon the international character of the delegates, "who," he declared, "must only represent their own countries but also the workers and employers of the countries non-represented."

Sir Malcolm approved this interpretation of the Treaty and Mr. Pirelli, the Italian delegate, supported Mr. Jouhaux's observations.

SUFFRAGE ISSUE URGED IN VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor RICHMOND, Virginia—The Virginia House of Delegates has adopted a resolution, introduced by Delegate Rew, to refer the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, granting suffrage to women, to a vote of the people. The Senate committee, by a vote of 7 to 3, reported the Leedy resolution rejecting the amendment.

It seems as the resolutions were not concurred in it is expected that the entire matter will be brought up again at this session of the General Assembly.

While many are opposed to suffrage, the principal opposition seems to be to the adoption of the federal amendment. There is a widespread sentiment that the different states should act independently in the matter of giving their woman population the ballot.

"SETTLEMENT" URGED BY LEON TROTZKY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—Leon Trotsky, V. I. Ulanoff and Mr. Tchitcherine are the signatories to a Soviet Government declaration to the Polish Government, declaring there is no territorial, economic or other question affecting the real Russian-Polish interests which cannot be peacefully solved by negotiation, concession and mutual agreement.

The manifesto declares that it is incumbent upon the Polish Government to decide whether or not to make war on Russia, and recalls and confirms its original immediate recognition of Polish independence.

CONFERENCE ON TREATY BREAKS UP

Program Now to Transfer Consent to Floor of Senate—Mr. Lodge's Statement on Article X and the Monroe Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bi-partisan conference of Democratic and Republican senators, who have been holding informal meetings to effect an agreement on reservations that would secure the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant concluded its deliberation after a session yesterday in which the conferees flatly failed to accomplish a rapprochement on Article X and the Monroe Doctrine clause.

There was no dramatic climax to the conference. Its end was a foregone conclusion, and in fact, the climax came several days ago, when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and administration spokesman, issued their counter-ultimatums. The conference broke up sine die after the Nebraska Senator had submitted as a compromise on Article X the last reservation drafted by William Howard Taft, former President. Mr. Lodge contended that the Lodge reservation as originally drafted and embodied in the first resolution of ratification could not be changed or modified.

Notice of Motion to Call Up Treaty

Immediately after the conclusion of the conference, Senator Hitchcock, who is leaving for a brief visit in Nebraska, instructed Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, to give notice to the Senate today that a motion to call up the Treaty of Peace will be made in the Senate on February 10. The Nebraska Senator would not undertake to predict that he could muster sufficient strength to bring the fight to the floor of the Senate. He counts on at least 43 Democrats to support the motion.

Several of the mild reservation Republicans will support Mr. Hitchcock's program for an open fight. Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, said that the breakup of the conference opened the way to bring the Treaty to the floor, and predicted that this could be accomplished. In the meantime, however, another conciliation conference may get under way, but the chances of securing an agreement are admittedly not rosy.

Statement by Senator Lodge

Mr. Lodge made a statement of his own position, declaring that as far as he is concerned, there will be no acceptance of an "obligation" to preserve territorial integrity under Article X of the League Covenant and that the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine pertains to the United States alone and "must never be open to question." He said:

"Speaking for myself alone, I have only this to say, that I was unable to agree to any change in reservations 2 and 5, dealing with Article X and the Monroe Doctrine. In my opinion, reservation number 2, which provides that we shall assume no obligation of any kind under Article X except the one mentioned in the Treaty, that we should ourselves respect the boundaries of other nations, cannot possibly permit of change."

The change proposed in reservation number 5 in regard to the Monroe Doctrine was an absolutely vital one, because it was asserted as an official interpretation by the representatives of Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine under the Treaty was to be interpreted by the League. To this I, for one, could never consent.

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ENERGY THEORY GAINING FAVOR

Prof. A. A. Michelson, Nobel Prize Winner, Says Physicists Are Gradually Discarding the Belief in Matter as an Entity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—Discussing fundamental changes in thought regarding the material universe following the promulgation of the Einstein theory of relativity, Prof. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, said the impression was gaining ground among physicists that energy replaces matter as the fundamental entity of the universe.

The position of Professor Michelson in regard to the Einstein theory is unique, for it was he who made the experiments upon which Professor Einstein based his conclusions. Without these experiments, the Einstein theory could not have been advanced. Head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago since the founding of that institution in 1892, recipient of the Nobel prize for physics in 1907, and a member of learned societies in a number of foreign countries, Professor Michelson has long been one of the outstanding figures in the world of physics. He received the Nobel award of \$40,000 for his work in the field of light. Several of his more important inventions have been the measurement of the velocity of light, the measurement of the length of light waves, and more recently the measurement of the rigidity of the earth.

Favors Einstein Theory

Professor Michelson is inclined toward the acceptance of the Einstein theory, waiting only upon what he considers its more adequate explanation of the phenomena of light.

The experiments which gave the starting point for the Einstein theory of relativity were made in an endeavor to determine whether the solar system is moving in relation to the ether. Measuring a ray of light traveling east and west, Professor Michelson found it did not differ in velocity from a ray traveling north and south. If the solar system were in motion in regard to the ether, this would have been shown. Measurement of the light rays, however, all gave the same negative result. In short, while the movement of the solar system in relation to certain stars was obtainable, this experiment indicated that nothing could be learned of the movement of the solar system alone of itself, in space. That is, no other knowledge of movement is obtainable than what is relative. Taking this negative result as a premise, which incidentally gave the name to the theory, Professor Michelson worked out his theory of relativity.

The Einstein theory has done much to open thought to the possibilities of other dimensions of space than those of experience.

Paradoxes Explained

Professor Michelson remarked that some results which would generally be considered startling followed from the Einstein theory, many of them of such a nature as to appear paradoxical. Some seemed to contradict experience. Various supporters of the theory were disposed to present the paradoxes in the attitude that where results were at variance with experience, experience should be thrown overboard. The University of Chicago physicist did not feel this was the best position to take. He thought the paradoxes might for the most part be found not so paradoxical, and, while interesting, it was not worth while to over-emphasize this phase of the subject. Nevertheless, certain results did follow which were striking. Among these were that a bar of iron would be longer when placed east and west than when placed north and south; that a clock runs slower in motion than at rest; that a bar of steel traveling at the velocity of light would have its length reduced to zero, and that a body in motion has a greater mass than when at rest. The mass of a body has been supposed to be one of the most constant things of which there is any knowledge, and now it is shown that it is not a constant. This has been proved experimentally to be correct.

Effect of the Theory

In practical effect, the Einstein theory will not disturb the experiences of everyday life, for it comes into calculations only when velocities are of the order of 186,000 miles a second, and light alone travels that fast.

The chief point of difference between Professor Michelson and Professor Einstein, as before noted, is in regard to what space is filled with. The Einstein theory says, nothing. The other physicists do not believe this possible, not on account of the view summed up in the old phrase, "nature abhors a vacuum," because that had been found without merit, and furthermore it was quite possible to conceive of space as empty, but because an empty space did not harmonize with the accepted theory of the way light travels. In the effort to explain light along with the elimination of the ether, attempts had been made to re- give Newton's corpuscular theory (that the sun shoots out corpuscles of light), but these endeavors have only made more difficulties for the physicists than confronted them before. The theory of light consisting of waves traveling in the ether remains the

only theory that can account for the propagation of light and electricity. Professor Michelson felt, however, that it might be entirely possible to reconcile the existence of the ether and the Einstein theory. In that case he would readily subscribe to the theory. While the instances in which the Einstein theory had opportunity to justify itself were few and they were several objections, he felt it had already proved its value and that objections would be met.

STATUS OF LIQUOR IN SASKATCHEWAN

Attorney-General of the Province Says New Public Conscience Must Be Created—"Most Perfect Liquor Law Existing"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office REGINA, Saskatchewan—Moving a resolution calling on the Dominion Government to take a prohibition referendum of the people of Saskatchewan, as provided by the Canada Temperance Act, and speaking on the Saskatchewan Temperance Act of 1920, A. Turgeon, the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, on Thursday last, called in the Legislature for a "change of heart" in the people of the Province.

"There will be a minority who think that the law is wrong," he said, "but it is only fair to remind them that it is the law. A new public conscience must be created in our Province. All attempts to carry out this law will fail unless those who have at heart the principles of it start to create a new public conscience among our people." The new temperance act, Mr. Turgeon said, was the closest approach to a perfect liquor law that is on the statute books of any country at present.

Physicians' Prescriptions Only

Saskatchewan abolished its bars in June, 1915, he said. From then until December 31, 1916, government liquor stores had operated. Then there was prohibition of sales in the Province for beverage purposes. Next came the dominion order of April 1, 1917, prohibiting inter-provincial shipments. That order, he added, lapsed on December 31, 1919, and the position today is the same as between June, 1915, and December, 1916. The sale of liquor within the Province is illegal, but imports for personal use are legal. Mr. Turgeon predicted that a provincial referendum would be overwhelmingly for prohibition of liquor as a beverage and that the federal act would become operative though its effects ceased at Saskatchewan's boundaries. He added that within the Province, therefore, Saskatchewan must regulate the use of liquor.

The new act, Mr. Turgeon declared, was designed to give to a commission of three the control completely over all liquor imports for alleged medical purposes. All other imports, if the plebiscite carried, would be illegal. Druggists under the act are restricted to a total liquor stock of 40 gallons and limited to selling in eight-ounce sealed packages on physicians' prescriptions only. Physicians are restricted also. Both must send to the commission full details of every liquor prescription and sale. Neither can secure liquor except upon the O. K. of the commission and then only from a source approved by the commission. All orders for liquor must go through the commission's office and all druggists and physicians handling liquor must have a permit from the commission subject to cancellation or suspension at any time.

Stocks Open to Inspection

Stocks are open to inspection at any time, as are also prescription records, the examination of which is open to anyone in business hours. Extremely heavy penalties are provided, imprisonment being optional for first offenses, but not for subsequent ones. The Attorney-General reviewed the operation of the temperance laws in Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. None had been wholly successful, neither had the Saskatchewan Temperance Act of 1917, but this was due to public apathy. The authorities had done their best. His government had never again. It had refused positively and hence the policy of a commission of control.

Temperance legislation might not have succeeded as hoped for, he said, but undoubtedly it had gone far toward improving conditions. Drunkenness had almost disappeared from the streets and drinking had been greatly reduced, he concluded. It was possible for the federal government to conduct the referendum within three months. It would carry four to one, as it had done when the Province abolished the government liquor stores. Then Saskatchewan could be made dry with the public's cooperation.

BELGIAN PLANS FOR MR. POINCARÉ'S VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—As a mark of esteem the Belgian Senate and Chamber has decided not to meet during the stay of Mr. Poincaré, who left last night for Belgium to give the Croix de Guerre to Neuport, Furnes, Dixmude, and Ypres. The members will take advantage of this decision to accompany Mr. Poincaré on his trip to the cities in question.

ASSEMBLY RECORD OF SOCIALISTS IS PUT IN EVIDENCE

Suspended Men Shown to Have Voted Against Appropriations for Military Purposes—More on the Party's War Attitude

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—The examination of Algonquin Lee, treasurer of the Socialist State Committee of New York, was continued yesterday before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the qualifications of the five suspended Socialist members of the Assembly for their seats. Seymour Stedman, Socialist counsel, asked the witness to recount the doings of the Socialists in the various countries in Europe with regard to the world war, and especially to give an account of conditions in Russia.

Man Conboy, counsel for the committee, obtained a qualified admission from Mr. Lee that even in time of war the Socialist Party would resist prosecution of the war and oppose the enforcement of conscription. Although both these policies are part of the Socialist Party resolution passed at the 1917 convention, the witness would not give an unqualified admission, so Mr. Conboy left it to the committee to decide.

A resolution of loyalty and support, and the offer of their services to the country by the American Federation of Labor during the war, was then read, and Mr. Lee said that the Socialist Party never passed any resolutions of similar character. He also admitted, after much fencing with Mr. Conboy, that the words, "and ready in case of emergency to reinforce the political demands of the working class by industrial action," meant that the Socialist Party, in certain circumstances, would use a general strike to enforce their demands.

Record of Socialists

It was then shown that the five suspended assemblymen had voted against appropriating money for military purposes and against the exclusion of enemy alien teachers from the schools, as well as against the publication of the law relating to the desertion of the United States flag. Several bills were put in which had been offered by August Claessens, one to repeal the law of the State of New York regarding the militia, another to prevent the militia from assisting to suppress strikes, walkouts or other industrial disputes, and another regarding military training.

The remainder of the day was taken up with the reading of alleged seditious matter from the record of the trial of Victor L. Berger, which counsel for the Assembly attempted to set for the Assembly, attempted to show was all sponsored or produced by the Socialist Party, Mr. Stedman objecting on behalf of the Socialists. With Mr. Lee on the stand, it developed that Frank Tannenbaum, one of the Rand School teachers, was convicted in the winter of 1914 for leading raids on churches in New York City, and imprisoned, but is now assistant in the department of history in Columbia University. It was also developed under Mr. Stedman's examination that there was no order entered to revoke the charter of the Rand School, the complaint being dismissed, not on merits, but because the Attorney-General, C. D. Newton, was not ready to proceed.

Mr. Stedman then had Mr. Lee recount the action of the Socialists in various European countries to show that in every case they were opposed to war before August, 1914, that in some countries they took their stand against the recent war from the beginning and that in all cases their opposition grew stronger as the war progressed.

Mr. Lee defined Bolsheviki as meaning the majority and Mensheviki as meaning the minority, and described the conditions of the political parties in Russia and other countries. Members of the committee asked many questions of this witness. He said that the party in Russia known as the Cadets, which word is really derived from the initials of the Constitutional Democratic Party, is a liberal bourgeoisie party, composed of those who desired a constitutional government in Russia, but are not Socialists, and might be called Progressives. The Bolsheviki, he said, did not believe in struggle for liberty. He denied that German money had been used to overcome the Kerensky Government, and said he understood Nicholas Lenin would ultimately repay the \$2,000,000 lent by the United States Government to the Kerensky Government.

He defined the proletariat as the wage-earning class, and the bourgeoisie as the capitalist class. A member of the proletariat earning \$15,000 a year as a salary would very soon become a member of the bourgeoisie through his savings, and he would then not have to sell his services.

Great Latitude Allowed

Mr. Lee and his counsel were allowed the greatest possible latitude, and the cross-examination made excursions into many subjects. Louis M. Martin, the chairman, stated that he allowed this because an intimation had crept into the case that the Socialists of America were the only ones who opposed the war, and all the matters Mr. Lee had testified to were questions of history, and it would be

shown whether they were correct as represented by him, without taking up more time.

In reply to Assemblyman Edward A. Everett of the committee, Mr. Lee said that if he were elected Governor on the Socialist ticket, he would advocate in his proclamation the doctrine of Socialism. The witness gave remarkably long replies to questions and in giving his views on the effect of the withdrawal of the clause prohibiting sabotage, as combined with the convention proclamation opposing the war, on the thoughts of workmen, he said:

"I was asked, and that was my answer, that at no time did we urge anybody to obstruct the war. Therefore, when he reads that at the same time you struck out the prohibition against the use of sabotage, wouldn't it naturally occur to a man of ordinary mind, 'Well, there is my opportunity to do what I can.' In the first place I may say that I suppose very few people anywhere paid any attention to the dropping of that clause out of the constitution. I do not believe it received any particular publicity. There was no occasion for it to do so.

Effect of Dropping Clause

"But if you ask me, as you do, what would naturally be the effect—what I might expect to be an effect upon the minds of the people in the outskirts, as you put it, workmen more or less sympathetic with the Socialist Party, but outside of the organization, people whom we reach, what would be the effect on their minds, I would say if we had asked them to obstruct the war, then I suppose the conclusion would be that you suggested, that as we did not urge them to obstruct the war, as both in the proclamation itself, and in the newspaper articles and speeches—I made some of these speeches myself upon the subject—we made it very clear that we were not urging anybody to obstruct the war, to obstruct the making of munitions or anything else of that kind; but that we were attempting to influence the public mind to bring about an opposition to the participation in, to the continued participation by the United States in the war; then my answer to that question is, No, sir. The effect upon the minds of these people would not have been what you suggested."

The question of the Socialists "opposing" the war or "obstructing" it was discussed, and Mr. Lee was given the opportunity of showing the difference. He explained that he might oppose prohibition before it was enacted and after it was enacted he might oppose it, and favor its repeal, which was very different from proceeding illegally to make whisky and sell it. Or, as Mr. Stedman said, it was the distinction between a free trader and a smuggler.

Definition of Mass Action

Mr. Conboy then took up the examination, and read from the Socialist proclamation the clause regarding opposition to conscription: "Should such conscription be forced upon the people, we pledge ourselves to continue efforts to the repeal of such laws, and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription." He could not obtain an unqualified answer from the witness, as to what mass movements in opposition to conscription meant, apart from Mr. Lee's definition of mass movements: "To distinguish mass action from individual action—mass action as the word is used by Socialists may take a variety of forms. One of these is participation in the work of a political party, carrying on of political campaigns. Another of them is the activities of labor unions. The strike is a mass action. The boycott is a mass action. The holding of mass meetings, public demonstrations, parades, and so forth, to give public expression to the views or feelings of masses of people, is a type of mass action. The gathering of signatures to petitions, if it is carried on on a large scale, is another type of mass action. We distinguish it from individual action and conscriptive action."

Mr. Conboy then offered in evidence the various bills opposed by the Socialist assemblymen:

Senate Bill 27, to make available for the New York guard certain moneys appropriated for the national guard, January, 1918. Nine Socialists voted against it, the names including Claessens, Orr, and Waldman.

Assembly Bill 1320, an act making appropriations for the support of the government, including appropriations for the national guard, a total amount of \$96,000,000 for all purposes. The negative votes were Claessens and Solomon; March, 1919.

Assembly Bill 1286, March, 1918, an act to amend the educational law in relation to the qualification of teachers. Ten Socialists voted against it, including Claessens, Orr, and Waldman. The act was to exclude enemy aliens at teachers, admitting all other aliens who declared their intention of becoming citizens.

Senate Bill 712, March, 1919, similar to 1286, and Claessens and Solomon voted in the negative.

Assembly Bill 1164, an act to amend the education law in relation to physical training, and the use of armories therefor, adopted March, 1919. Negative votes by Claessens and Solomon.

Assembly Bill 565, an act to provide for the publication of the law relating to the desecration of the flag. Negative votes, Claessens and Solomon.

Assembly Bill 275, an act to provide for paying members of the national guard, April, 1919. Negative votes, Claessens and Solomon.

Appropriation act for the support of the government, 1918, No. 1725. All 10 Socialists voted in the negative, including Claessens, Orr, and Waldman.

Senate Bill 1488, relating to the military training of boys. Negative votes, the 10 Socialists, including Claessens, Orr, and Waldman.

Objection Overruled

Assembly Bill 1630, an act to provide for requisitioning the labor of able-bodied male persons, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, who are not

engaged in a lawful and useful business, occupation, trade, or profession. The 10 Socialists voted in the negative, and in addition one other member voted against the measure. Assembly Bill 756, April, 1918, an act to provide for paying members of the National Guard. All 10 Socialists voted in the negative.

Mr. Stedman objected to all this evidence because the five assemblymen are not charged with improperly voting. The chairman overruled the objection.

With regard to those Socialists in America who withdrew from the Socialist Party and supported the government during the war, the following question and answer show Mr. Lee's attitude:

Mr. Conboy—You don't think that is a fair inference to draw, that they found it inconsistent to remain as



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News, New York
C. D. Newton
Attorney-General of the State of New York

members of the Socialist Party during the war, in view of their attitude toward the government during the war?

Mr. Lee—Of course, I cannot read their minds. My answer was that your statement does not seem to me to be a correct statement, such as would express my views on the subject, which you are asking me about.

Mr. Lee stated that if the circumstances should exist, which made a general strike necessary, the Socialist Party would use it to back up political action.

Questions on General Strike

The main questions and answers relating to this are as follows:

Mr. Conboy—What is a general strike?

Mr. Lee—It means a strike which extends to numerous trades, and occupations, for some general purpose concerning the interest of the working class movement as a whole.

Mr. Conboy—And the manner in which you generally intend or assume it may be made effective, is to back up political action; isn't that true, Mr. Lee?

Mr. Lee—Very frequently the general strike is used to back up political action, not always.

Mr. Conboy—And it is a part of the program of the Socialist Party in the United States to utilize it for that purpose, isn't it?

Mr. Lee—If the circumstances should exist which made that necessary, I take it that it would be construed so.

After further examination, Mr. Lee again said that the program of the Socialist Party might be backed up possibly by the general strike, if the emergency is such as to call for that particular industrial action.

Mr. Stedman made some remarks, and the chairman said a strike did not concern them, as they were investigating the qualifications of the five assemblymen, to which Mr. Conboy replied:

Reasons for Line of Inquiry
"In order that this committee may have a clear understanding of the nature of the conditions that you are considering, it is extremely desirable for you to know that a part of the program of this party contemplates a combination of political with industrial action, and within industrial action, one of the weapons in this party which is known as the general strike. Now, Mr. Chairman, I reside in the city of New York, where there are living 100 feet above the surface of the earth today more people than were in that city when I was born, not one of whom produces or makes the articles of food that he consumes, the articles of clothing that he wears, the things that go into the house in which he lives. If there were such a thing as this cataclysm that has been referred to as one of the weapons which this party designs to use, if there were such a thing as that, the population of that city would starve. And that is the condition you have got to take into consideration, in determining whether the activities of this so-called political party, which intends to enforce and buttress and support its political propaganda by that kind of industrial action, does or does not qualify or disqualify its members to sit in this body."

A great many pieces of Socialist literature discouraging enlistment and opposing the draft and the prosecution of the war were read from the record of the Berger trial.

The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday morning at 10:30.

ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKERS TO RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Following a lengthy conference between the members of the Italian Cabinet and the railwaymen's representatives on Wednesday night, it was announced that an agreement had been reached on the principal points at issue.

The strikers are expected to resume work immediately.

LEADERS APPROVE MR. GLASS' STAND

Policy Announced on Credits to European Nations Said to Conform to Views of Economic and Financial Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—So far as the policy of the United States Government is concerned, there was practically nothing new in the statement issued by Carter Glass, the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, on Thursday night. Apart from the fact that the secretary spoke with finality, it had been taken for granted for some time that neither the Congress of the United States nor the Treasury Department would favor further extension of government credit to Europe.

Not only was Mr. Glass' stand heartily approved by congressional leaders of both parties, but it is thoroughly in conformity with the views frequently expressed in the past few weeks by such experts as Herbert C. Hoover and W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The underlying aim of the policy announced is to restore trade, commerce and credit to a normal basis and do away as quickly as possible with the fictitious credit system under which European governments have been trying to operate.

Mr. Glass in his statement shows a complete grasp of the situation and points the way out," John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, said. "You cannot continue an artificial exchange on borrowed money. Frugality, more loans at home, and a free flow of gold is the only solution of the European financial situation."

"We have loaned to Europe all that the Congress has authorized, and, so far as I am concerned, there is no disposition to authorize further loans; I heartily approve of the finality with which the Secretary of the Treasury has spoken," Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming and majority leader, declared.

The Glass Statement

The statement of Secretary Glass falls into four categories.

1. The United States Government cannot make further loans and cannot carry the financial burdens of Europe; the Treasury disapproves of governmental control of finance.

2. The letter to the Chamber of Commerce condemns any proposal to establish an international financial apparatus to stabilize exchange, this being deemed dangerous because it gives private interests financial control of world trade, credit, and commerce and destroys individual initiative as a means of restoring credit through production based on the law of supply and demand. The letter further cries a halt to any recommendation for the cancellation of loans or parts of loans made to Europe and on which deferred interest has not yet been paid.

3. The Secretary's recommendations to the Allies that they definitely establish the amount that Germany can be reasonably expected to pay so that the German Government can issue paper obligations for this amount, found general approval. This would immediately become available to the Allies as collateral, and have a favorable effect on the exchange rate, if Germany showed signs of stability.

The advice given to European nations was characterized as eminently sound in theory and entirely feasible, it was the limitation of imports to the barest minimum, the highest possible production, disarmament, resumption of industrial life, a free movement of gold, and heavier taxation, if necessary.

Mr. Hoover Supports Glass Policy

Herbert Hoover, who has been urging the importance of bolstering up the weak spots in Europe, notably in Austria and Poland, by extending credits until the next harvest comes in, is emphatically opposed to making any loans to Europe or establishing any sort of credit as precedent for a permanent policy. He is thoroughly in accord with Secretary Glass on the policy stated in his letter to the Chamber of Commerce, and in whatever he has recommended should be done for the peoples of Europe he has emphasized the fact that it was an emergency measure only and for a short time.

Mr. Hoover, like Mr. Glass, believes that it is impossible to finance the whole of Europe, and that the sooner this is understood, the sooner will the great work of starting industries, increasing production, and readjusting financial affairs be under way.

Secretary Glass' statement was anticipated several weeks ago by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, who has repeatedly issued warnings of the critical state of the world's finances and the importance of "saving and producing" in all countries and of adjusting exports and imports and financial enterprise to meet the extraordinary conditions following in the wake of the world war.

Reserve Board Opinion

In his speech before the bankers in Boston and before the Pan-American conference he crystallized these views which are in line with those in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "The assurances given by our government of its humanitarian impulses in entering the war, and the

financial aid extended through loans from the Treasury, amounting to \$10,000,000,000, have served to focus the eyes of all Europeans upon the United States as the most dependable source of supply for Europe's wants," said Mr. Harding, who adds that, unfortunately the trend of events during 1919 in this country was not altogether satisfactory. Frequent warnings by the Federal Reserve Board had only a temporary effect, and corrective measures had to be applied.

Mr. Harding calls attention to the fact that, aside from the loan which the War Finance Corporation is authorized to make, there is no provision for government aid in financing exports. The \$10,000,000,000 authorized by Congress has been practically exhausted, "and barring a possibility that for humanitarian reasons, to prevent actual starvation, a further advance of \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 more may be permitted, there is no reason to expect that more large loans by the government for financing exports will be authorized."

Mr. Harding explains that such loans would mean more taxation or more bonds and the application in peace times of the funds belonging to all the people to the direct benefit of exporters and those who produce goods for export, to both which he and Secretary Glass are opposed. He points out that if the United States is to send the commodities and raw material to Europe which it needs, there must be curtailment at home.

Logical, Say Liberals

New York Financier Calls Glass Statement a Thorough Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Glass statement in reply to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which had sought a government expression on the proposed international financial and economic conference, was received with keen interest by all those who have studied the international economic situation here.

Guy Emerson, a member of the subcommittee on European finance of the committee of four to which the Secretary replied, was not in a position to discuss the statement in detail, but he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "I think the statement is a thorough review and analysis of the whole economic situation and the causes leading up to it. It is a good statement, and covers a very wide range."

Mr. Emerson said that the Chamber of Commerce had not yet decided whether it would appoint delegates to the international conference. Such appointment would not be made, anyway, until after the committee reported to the Chamber, and would probably be governed largely by the Glass statement, but he could not say what the report might be. The chairman of the committee was Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News, Virginia, who was also president of the Chamber.

Of the dozen New York financial leaders who signed the memorandum recently issued in the effort to bring about an international conference, the burden of the work of drafting it is understood to have been undertaken by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Frank A. Vanderlip, and Paul M. Warburg.

Mr. Lamont said last night that he did not care to discuss the Glass statement at this time. Mr. Warburg said the same thing, as did Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, and Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, also signatories.

Liberals here who from the first have insisted that the indemnities demanded by the Paris peace conference were so large as to endanger the economic security of the world, read with satisfaction that part of the statement which says that there is no more logical or practical step toward solving their own reconstruction problems than for the Allies to give value to their indemnity claims against Germany by reducing those claims to a determinate amount which Germany may be reasonably expected to pay, and then for Germany to issue obligations for such amount and be set free to work it out.

Views From Pacific Coast

Conflicting Opinions Expressed by San Francisco Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Commenting on the statement of Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury, opposing the proposed international financial conference, and the extension of further financial aid to European nations by the United States Government, Rudolph Spreckels, president of the First National Bank of San Francisco, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"That is one of the best statements of the international financial situation that I have seen. I think he states the case justly and accurately. There is undoubtedly a disposition in Europe to shift the burden on the United States, and I do not think we ought to be deceived by it, or act in accordance with it. The note sounded by Mr. Glass is, therefore, a very timely one. The sooner we get down to business, and begin to work out our problems in the normal way, depending upon our own resources and initiative, without regard to government or other outside help, the better it will be for us, and all concerned. As long as there is the feeling that the government may do something more to aid the international situation, business will not exert itself to develop the necessary machinery. The situation does not, however, in my opinion, call for any extraordinary program."

Isidor Jacobs, president of the California Canneries Company, who has

just returned from Europe, expressed a different view of the matter.

"Many things are involved that require an international conference, either by governments or individuals," he said. "Unless foreign trade conditions are remedied, the export business of the United States will be injured. The war has made it impossible for Europe to increase production sufficiently to correct present unfortunate conditions within the next five years. Millions of our people will be put out of work if the situation is not remedied. I favor the holding of an international conference, as soon as possible, for the purpose of preserving our industries. During the war our War Industries Board and Food Administration encouraged the building of factories to increase production, and the capacities of these factories is double the demands of the world in many lines. Consequently we cannot cut off the European market without inviting calamity. It is not at all a one-sided affair, for most of this money will come back to us."

Press Views on Letter

How United States Editors Regard Granting Further Aid to Europe

The opposition expressed by Carter Glass, retiring United States Secretary of the Treasury, to the extension of further financial aid to the European nations by the Government of the United States, has drawn forth the following comments by American editors:

New York Globe

The New York Globe says the premises of Mr. Glass are undeniable, since there must be some assurance of a sound fiscal policy in the countries destined to benefit by further credits; and that these policies had not always been sound was easily seen in a glance at the annual interest on the debt of such countries as Great Britain, 12.92 per cent of income; France, 32.17; Italy, 14.43; Germany, 20.92; United States, 2.53. The real test of good fiscal policy was the ratio of receipts from taxation to receipts from loans. Here again the United States stood first with 36 per cent raised by taxes, to Britain's 30.1, France's 17, Italy's 14.7 and Germany's 11.7.

But neither Secretary Glass nor Herbert Hoover nor any other American observer knew for certain that Europe could recover without extraordinary outside aid, and the prostration of Europe would sooner or later seriously impoverish the United States. Every one would hope that private enterprise could meet the need. If it could not, the government must sooner or later help bear the responsibility.

New York Evening World

The New York Evening World finds Secretary Glass in full accord with the diagnosis of Herbert Hoover, and says: "The most unfriendly attitude the United States can take toward Europe at the present time is one that encourages European finance to believe itself too sick to do anything but lean on America."

New York Evening Post

Unquestionably because he had in mind this vital distinction between private aid for Europe and government assistance, Mr. Glass allowed himself to over-emphasize the ultimate solution of Europe's difficulties, which must undoubtedly come from drastic taxation, from the physical restoration of agriculture and industry, from intensive labor, and from thrift. No intelligent person in Europe rejected this diagnosis. But the question of permanent reconstruction was one thing and the question of temporary aid from the outside was another. Mr. Glass admitted this distinction when he said that the healing process in Europe must be "slow and painful." The patient must be carried over the crisis until he could be left to the slow but sure curative treatment of nature.

Boston Transcript

The letter of Secretary Glass should silence once for all the clamor that America shall undertake the financial burdens of the whole world. In convincing fashion Secretary Glass portrays the danger to the United States if it unlocks the doors of its Treasury to permit an indefinite drain by Europe on the resources therein. For that disclosure the Secretary of the Treasury will win the commendation of all high-minded and patriotic Americans. The propaganda was persistent, indefatigable, and psychologically well-timed. But thanks to the vigilance of our Treasury officials, that propaganda has failed, finally, we hope, to achieve its end—the underwriting by the American people of the debts of Europe. The policy of no additional extension of government credit to Europe, laid down so emphatically by Secretary Glass, is the only policy by which the United States can escape the economic ruin which many have prophesied is to be our early fate. It is the policy which also, in the long run, will best enable Europe to rebuild, by the labor and production of its own citizens, the shattered structure of its national life.

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GENERAL REVIEW OF RUSSIAN SITUATION

Conflict Between Esthonia and Letvia Submitted to Court of Arbitration—Bolshevist Advance in the South Resumed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—From semi-official military sources, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the conflict between Esthonia and Letvia over the Walk area has been submitted to a court of arbitration under British chairmanship. Difficulties between Poland and Lithuania, however, continue to threaten to become acute, owing to acts of aggression by partisan detachments. The allied representatives are, however, endeavoring to mediate.

The Letts, it is said, continue an uninterrupted advance on Riepja, their advance on a 90 mile front having attained its maximum penetration of about 65 miles under the leadership of Colonel Ballo, who has now been promoted to a Major-General. The total of prisoners taken by the Letts recently is 1500, not 13,000 as previously reported.

The Bolsheviki, after a considerable pause, are resuming their advance in south Russia, their main effort being directed south against the Crimea and southward against Kherson, Nicolaiev and Odessa.

Advance Is Thrown Back

Further east a threatening Bolshevist advance along the western shores of the Caspian, which penetrated to Kirya and threatened to cut the railway connecting General Denikin's headquarters with Petrovsk, the base of his Caspian flotilla, has been thrown back and so has been turned toward Praskovaya.

In the center, however, General Denikin has fallen back and the Caucasus Army now holds the line behind the Manich, identical with that held before the commencement of General Denikin's offensive in May last. The fighting spirit of General Denikin's men has now, however, revived.

In Siberia all resistance of the Bolsheviki has disappeared. Admiral Kolchak and his staff are reported imprisoned at Irkutsk. One of General Semenov's armored trains attacked some American troops near Lake Baikal on January 11, and the latter thereupon attacked and captured the train.

Recently the Soviet Government summoned the republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan to a negotiation for the conclusion of a military treaty with a view to joint action against the volunteer army. These governments, it is understood, replied by refusing to take any action against General Denikin.

Two Classes of Anti-Bolsheviki

The resignation of Djemal Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, and his chief of staff, Djavad Pasha, followed upon a protest of the allied high commissioners against repeated breaches of the armistice and other signs of Turkish defiance, including the behavior of the Turkish officers in Constantinople.

In Syria the whole of the area of French occupation is now clear of British troops. A Bolshevist proclamation which has been circulated among the Bolshevist soldiers divides all anti-Bolsheviki into two classes roughly, the enemies of the Soviet Republic, such as capitalists, their sons, officers, and so on, and those who fight against the Soviets only because

forced to do so or because too ignorant. The Bolshevist soldiers are warned not to kill the prisoners in the second category, "because these white soldiers will be afraid to desert," but no mercy, it is said, need be extended to those in the first category.

Evacuation of Moscow Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message denies the report that the Soviet Government has evacuated or intends to evacuate Moscow, or that there has been an outbreak of an epidemic or a revolt of the Red Army.

SALE OF GERMAN SHIPS IS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bids received by the United States Shipping Board for 30 former German passenger ships are said to be satisfactory from the viewpoint of a vigorous competitive situation in this industry, but sales will not be made until after the board has received expert advice upon the cost of reconditioning the ships to determine whether the bids represent a fair valuation.

The International Mercantile Marine, it is stated, has bid for the entire fleet, but no one company, or combination of companies, will be allowed to buy all of the ships. This company also bid for single ships and groups of ships, and such bids will have due consideration. The object, said John Barton Payne, chairman of the board, is to insure a fair distribution of the ships among all companies. Virtually the only restrictions placed upon purchasers, in the event a definite decision to sell is made, require that two routes should be maintained, one to Southampton and Cherbourg, and the other to South America, and that the ships shall remain under the United States flag.

DENNIS E. BATT ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Dennis E. Batt, associate editor of The Libertarian, a local Socialist publication, has been arrested here on a warrant issued from Cook County, Illinois, charging him with advocating the overthrow of the government. He was sent to jail in default of \$3000 bail. Mr. Batt organized the Communist Party convention in Chicago last fall and opened the convention.

ARMISTICE DAY JURY DRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington—Twelve jurors had been tentatively passed when court adjourned last night at Montesano, in the case of the State against the 11 men accused of killing four former service men at Centralia, Washington, during the progress of the Armistice Day parade.

NEWBERRY ELECTION JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Progress in selecting a jury for the Newberry election case was not so rapid in the United States District Court yesterday. Government and defense exercised their peremptory challenge privileges freely, but it is believed that a full jury will be selected in time to begin testimony on Monday.

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"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wanted a National Yell. The Minneapolis Journal is of opinion apparently that there are not enough noises in the world, and that another should be added unto them. The silence of an American crowd, it insists, is oppressive and depressing. Perhaps it is the influence of the Anglo Saxon which came in with men like the Winslows, the Standishes, and the Washingtons. If so the accusation is an old one. Did not Emerson find it in Froissart? "Ils s'amusaient tristement selon la coutume de leur pays. They—meaning the English—amuse themselves sadly after the manner of their country." Froissart, of course, never said anything of the sort; it was another gentleman, the duc de Sully, and he was probably quoting an old medieval proverb—but that is another story.

Loud, Loyal Noises

It is not, the Journal deprecatingly avers, that "Americans are incapable of making loud, loyal noises, and are averse thereto." Emphatically it is not, many people have noticed the fact. Yet here are these crowds which let the procession go by without a single encouraging yell. They manage these things altogether better on "the other side," just as they did in Parson Yorick's time, but surely there must be some stray Irishman in the States capable of giving Minneapolis a hint. And yet—why spoil its calm? What enchantment it would have held out to Carlyle if he had only known of it. Willingly would he have surrendered to it Beppo with his organ and his monkey, or Fritz with his "German band"—any and all, indeed, of the loud, loyal, and national noises that strayed into Cheyne Row. Even now, however, there is hope for Minneapolis. Let it send a small deputation to study noises on the Seine, and let it, incidentally, call on Monsieur Raoul Peret, president of the Chamber of Deputies, only let it leave its hats outside.

Hats and Noises

There is much virtue in a hat. It has been used at one time or another for almost every purpose, from collecting unconsidered trifles at the concert on the sands to producing white rabbits on the conjurer's platform. Most wonderful of all, however, in its emblematic power, is the function of the hat in the Senate. In the course of a point of order in the House of Commons, a member must have his head covered by a hat. It need not be his own, nor is there any compulsion as to size or style. It may sink to his ears, or playfully balance itself on the crown of his head; it may be of the nature of the once famous deer-stalker of Mr. Keir Hardie, or of the immaculate silk of Sir Frederick Banbury, but a hat it must be. And so, in like manner, it came about that Monsieur le President, Raoul Peret, hesitating to quell the storm which raged in the Chamber, over the new premier's speech, a week ago, found himself greeted with the laughing question, "Perhaps you have no hat?" Then, solemnly, firmly, but with a little shamefacedly, did Monsieur Peret produce and deposit, on the table beside him, a hat, ancient, elongated, in short of the museum order, but none the less potent to restore order. The Chamber took a look at it, took also the hint, and surrendered to authority.

The Adventure, Dark and Difficult

Meantime across the Channel the eyes of the country are fixed upon Mr. Asquith stepping into the Paisley express intent on the great adventure. There was a time when Paisley was, so to speak, Mr. Asquith's washpot, but that was in the day when he cast his shoe over East Fife. All this, however, was before the great political landslide of 1918. Today Mr. Asquith, with one foot on the step of the Scots express, describes his undertaking as "dark and difficult." So dark and so difficult, echo the Coalitionists, that no Asquithian Liberal Party will ever again emerge into the sunshine of office, whilst Lord Birkenhead cheerfully adds that to survive at all it must find salvation in the Coalition, though any little concession, such as the title of the combination, he is willing to recommend, on the basis, apparently, that a rose by any name would smell as sweet. So, for the moment, Paisley becomes the hub of the universe, and not a few Coalitionists openly proclaim that Mr. Asquith will be a more resistant stone, in the anti-Socialist breakwater, in Parliament than out of it.

The New Curiosity Shop

But while Mr. Asquith is tempting fortune in the city of shawls and thread, the government is endeavoring to dispose of its stock of surplus tartans, woven for the Highland regiments during the war, at the New Curiosity Shop. In the New Curiosity shop all sorts of things, rendered "unconsidered" by the Peace, may be picked up, but a kilt is not every man's attire. So it happens that Mrs. Kellaway is found pleading with Demos, as it were, to play the part of a new King Richard, and "study fashions to

adorn his body," so as to dispose of the surplus. The architects of fashion, however, who are forever contemplating fresh methods of helping fellow creatures on their way, and who have apparently come to the conclusion that, just at the moment, the road to Happiness can best be traversed in silk stockings, plum colored coats, and flowered waistcoats, turn up their noses at woolen tartans. The great lesson of simplicity is still as far as ever from being learned by the world, the lesson so beautifully expressed by the poet.

When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare—
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy.

L'Atelier

At present neither the passion for the simple life nor the cost of the war has had the slightest effect in reducing the market price of works of art. In Paris, for instance, Courbet's L'Atelier has just been purchased for the Louvre, at the insignificant cost of 700,000 francs. Nothing but the patriotism of the dealer stood between the picture and America, for immediately it was known to be in the market, the cable was at work. It was Courbet, the Communist, who in 1871 gave the order for the pulling down of the Vendôme column, an indiscretion which, four years later, he was directed, by the Courts, to repair at his own expense; and now France buys one of his pictures at a price which, in his lifetime, would have put him in danger of being regarded as a capitalist, or built a whole new Vendôme column.

THE PROBLEM OF HOMOPHONES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is well known that there is a dislike on the part of those who use the telephone habitually to have a number given their house which contains a nine or a five. The reason becomes plain to anyone who sets down the ten figures from 0 to 9, and then goes on to pronounce them carefully, listening for the vowel sound in each. Six of them will be found to be different in this respect, but ought and four both contain the sound in the word "awe," while five and nine have each the vowel represented by I. Now what carries most readily through the telephone wire is the resonating vowel sound and not the more or less mute consonant. As a result there is constant confusion when nought, four, five, and nine are spoken into the receiver. In the former case, the difficulty was overcome by the quite ingenious device of substituting for nought the sound of the letter O, a letter chosen because it has the same shape as this particular figure. Deceitful five and nine remain to trouble telephone subscribers, and incidentally to interest them in the subject of homophones.

True Homophones

True homophones are words differing in origin and meaning but having the same sound; hence five and nine only approximate to such a definition, and cannot be set down in any strict list of this kind. Nor can such words as "draft" and "draught" be included, though the pronunciation is exactly the same, for they can be referred to origin to something that is drawn. But "surge" and "serge," or "pray" and "prey," are altogether different in origin and sense, though no one can say by ear, and without the context, which of the two meanings is to be attached to the word used. These are true homophones, and the ambiguity is complete, unless they are set in a framework of other words, or put into writing.

But even these tests may fail. For instance, the word "sound" is pronounced and printed in the same way, though it has five different meanings; namely, sound (noise), sound (to fathom), sound (adjective), sound (strait of the sea), sound (fish-bladder). And here the context may not be sufficient, for "the sound was now left behind" may refer to the strait or the noise of a foghorn.

A Question for Discussion

The subject of homophones has been treated by Mr. Robert Bridges in Tract No. 2 of the Society for Pure English (Clarendon Press). He estimates that there are between 1600 and 2000 words of ambiguous meaning, most of them words within the talking vocabulary of a fairly educated man. When this number is compared with the 3000 to 5000 words that such an individual ordinarily uses in speech, it will be seen how imperfect and clumsy is his instrument of communication with his fellow men.

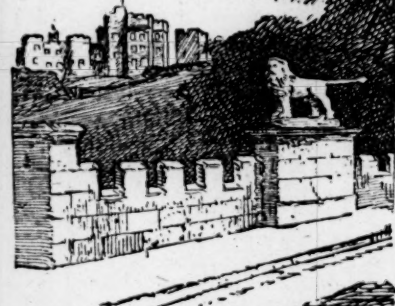
Mr. Bridges supplies a main list of homophones, subjoining to it eight subsidiary lists marked by special characteristics; the whole containing 835 entries, and involving 1775 words. He considers that there is no European language burdened with so great a number of homophones, though Chinese completely outstrips English in this respect; further, he holds that the mischief is being propagated by phoneticians, and in particular by the attempt to set up a cultivated southern English pronunciation as the unique standard—see "A Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language," by Hermann Michaelis, headmaster of the Mittelschule in Berlin, and Daniel Jones, M.A., lecturer on phonetics at University College, London, 1915. To make homophones of such words as roar and raw, or oar and awe, simply because they are so pronounced in the south of England, and to spread this usage by means of phonetics throughout the British Empire, seems to him a most questionable policy. These matters, says Mr. Bridges, invite expert discussion, and he appeals to the press to help in making the views of the society, for which he writes this tract, known to more than a small aristocracy of letters. If the public becomes sufficiently interested, the public will provide its own means of defense.

THE GREAT NORTH ROAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The dullest road in the world, though the most convenient"; that is how Sir Walter Scott, writing in 1826, on his way along this road, down to Abbotsford, described the great highway whose very name Robert Louis Stevenson, some 60 years later, discovered to be so romantic that it thrilled him as with the sound of the drum.

But, you see, Scott had to endure personally the more than 400 miles of traveling that lay between London and his home, and he did not find the romantic appeal in it which a later generation did. Nor had he ever seen in the French prisoners of war, detained at Norman Cross or at Edinburgh, the elements of that romantic drama which Stevenson, looking back, perceived and embodied in his story of this great route between the two capitals, London and Edinburgh. It is distance which lends enchantment not only to the physical eye, but also to "my mind's eye, Horatio." "Tis Sixty Years Since" was the subtitle Scott appended to his own most famous historical romance; but had he lived in the times of "Waverley," it is extremely unlikely he would have found anything romantic in them.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lion Bridge, Alnwick

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The Absence of Highwaymen

The road was in a special sense a great deal more dull when Scott wrote his opinion of it than it had been in his own recollection. The highwaymen had gone. But we are not to suppose he regretted the going of them; for, romantic though they may be made in the pages of fiction, it can be fiction only in the fullest sense of the word which can effect that glamorous change and put any sort of chivalry into the once fine art of taking purses on the highway. Let it be said, distinctly and emphatically, that Dick Turpin, the great figure in that line on the Great North Road, never rode his mare, "Black Bess," to York in a day; nor indeed at any time or in any manner. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, invented that exploit, and "Black Bess" as well. And he invented Turpin himself, as a dashing figure. Richard Turpin, alias Palmer, was in fact a mean-spirited creature who dared not rob singly, but only in company, and he was at last hanged on Knivesmire, York, in 1739, for horse-stealing.

But there was actually a highwayman who rode between the sunrise and sunset of a May day all the way to York; and a greater distance than from London. From Rochester, in fact, 230 miles. In 16 hours he performed that exploit, but not on one steed. No horse that ever was foaled could have done it. Nevison, for that was his name, created this record about 1676. Charles the Second, himself a sportsman, called him "Swift-nicks."

The way out of London to York lies past Holloway. It is a commonplace suburb now, and the name is so familiar that no one stops to consider that this was indeed the "hollow way," the miry sunken road which led up to Highgate Hill. There those squalid road-agents lurked and robbed the lieges, as they did all the way across Finchley Common. One halts here awhile to consider that there must have been amazingly little left to take at the end of these extremely well-patrolled miles.

Whittington Stone

To this day there stands a stone at the foot of Highgate Hill called "Whittington Stone." It marks the traditional spot where Dick Whittington rested; the apprentice-boy flying from ill-treatment in Cheapside, and heard Bow Bells chiming, to his imagination Turn again, Whittington, of London.

He was Lord Mayor four times: 1397, in completion of the term of Adam Banne, again in 1397, 1406, and 1420. At Barnet we reach the open country and pass Hatfield, Stevenage, and Biggleswade into those flat and lonely miles which give us a key to why Scott could find it possible to style this road "dull." He meant scencially. Could he have expected Highland scenes in Huntingdonshire?

For, truly, the Great North Road in all its length does with considerable success avoid the picturesque and pass at some distance from great towns and small. It passes through Eaton-Socot, and just misses St. Neots; through Stilton and Norman Cross, and avoids Peterborough. But it comes over Wansford Bridge directly into the beautiful town of Stamford, and it traverses Grantham and thence climbs the not considerable hill of Gonerby where Scott in his "Heart of Midlothian" makes Jeanie Deans look back on the way she had walked from Scotland and sigh for the greater hills of her native land.

The Parting of the Ways

Newark still displays an expansive market place and the castle yet rears its grim walls beside the river. And

so we come by the level of the Trent to Retford, and thence into Doncaster. There the ways divide, and there are disputants who even yet argue which is the true Great North Road; through Selby and York to Northallerton, or to Northallerton by Ferrybridge and Boroughbridge. To these arguments, I reply by saying that both routes are. The mail-coaches, however, went by the last-mentioned route. It is the more interesting, but you miss York. However, you get the river Wharfe beauties and see something of the old wildness of the road on Bramham Moor. Here, by the "Old Fox" inn stands a milestone whose figures show this to be halfway between London and Edinburgh.

Northallerton, that dreary, overgrown village of undersized houses, has stagnated since the end of the coaching age. Durham, in spite of its coal and grime, is perhaps the climax of the road, and Newcastle and Gateshead the ultimate touch of industrial dirt and clangor. Away, past grim Morpeth, is stony Alnwick, where the Duke of Northumberland's castle looks like a jail, and where that curious heraldic beast, the Percy stilted lion stands, menacing, on the bridge across the Aln.

The Scotch Border

You enter the marches of Scotland across old Berwick Bridge which spans the Tweed. But not Scotland itself; for the border-line is at Lamington Toll, three miles north, on a grim moor. Here runaway marriages were legalized under the old Scots law, until 1856, when revised legislation abolished such proceedings and rendered the once-familiar notice in the toll-house window out of date. It ran: "Ginger-beer sold here, and marriages performed on the most reasonable terms"; an advertisement which, for a combination of the trivial and the tremendous, it would be difficult to excel.

In fact, Lamington was a kind of Gretna Green, where many married in haste, to repent, it may be, at leisure. It is 52 miles hence to Edinburgh, but I will halt here, on the threshold of what is to many Englishmen yet a foreign country. For the customs of Scotland and the terms used, are strictly those of that land. You cross the border to find a "barrister"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bramham Moor

changed into an "advocate," a solicitor converted into a "writer to the signet," and a "prosecutor" becomes a "pursuer." I confess I like that last, it is thrilling and descriptive. I see with an awful interest, the "pursuer" tracking his prey; which is not a possible attitude when the relations of pursuer and pursued are only those of "plaintiff" and "defendant."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

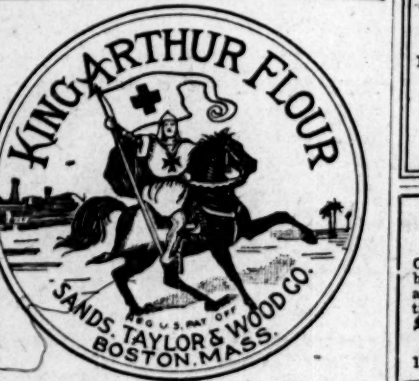
America's Relation to Europe

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am wondering if we are educating the next generation of American citizens to understand any better than the present one does, the relationship of our country to Europe. The figures I have before me, on the teaching of history in the Chicago high schools, would seem to indicate that, at least in that city, very little is being done. There were 34,870 pupils in the high schools there last spring; of these only 1703 were taking medieval, modern, or English history. I have reason to believe that the average for the country is not much better.

We hear so much about Americanization these days. If we are to teach American ideas to the foreigners that come to us, we Americans, at least,

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ought to know something of the reasons for the development of these ideas. For instance, how can one understand the Monroe Doctrine without studying the Holy Alliance and the events that led up to it; the Declaration of Independence or the English fight for liberty, at least from the time of John through the reign of William and Mary; to mention only three cases from an innumerable number.

The histories of our country do not give, as a rule, a true picture of our dependence on Europe in the past. They picture America as leading an almost independent existence from colonial days. No wonder so many of our people are often led to believe we can go on our way regardless of what Europe does. The lessons of history in this respect are plain, yet can one expect our people to believe differently when one considers the teachings of our textbooks on this subject?

(Signed) J. WM. MACLENNAN,
Former chairman, High School History Teachers, Chicago.
Hermosa Beach, California.

DUCKS IN BOSTON FENS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At the rustle of a paper bag and the sound of a two-noted whistle the dabbbling, nibbling water quibbling, and altogether sociable business in idleness of a flock of Fens ducks changes at once to an attitude of interested expectancy. Both sight and sound of a shaken paper bag are familiar enough, closely enough connected in the answering perception to bring the entire flock in ones, twos, and scattered threes, interestedly paddling along under the bank, following the bearer of the bag wherever he may choose to halt. Then with a thick-folded newspaper under one, a tree at one's back, afternoon sun, and a company of ducks, one may enjoy their cheerful fellowship with little thought of the hours, and with the least aesthetic appreciation, satisfy that also to the full.

Many-Noted Voices

In ducks' voices are distinguishable many notes and intentions. There is the call quack, the warning quack, the conversational mutter, the declaratory note from some old drake, veteran of a half-dozen winter and summer migrations, the note of rejoicing, and the chortle, the last clearly and easily identifiable.

Quick-sighted, responsive in act, they point for tossed peanuts so accurately as often to receive them on the point of the bill. One may muster a flock about one, and within a few minutes have each drake and duck, in turn, accurately catching the tossed nuts. Two or three come up on the bank and approach, tempted, but suspicious. On pitching them halved nuts, the sparrows arrive in brisk-winged activity, and, entirely fearless, ravish the food from the very bills' points of the larger birds.

Jane, a Confident Duck

Jane arrives about this time. She is a duck, small and slender in build, confident in carriage, a bit more golden in basic plumage color, and a bit more darkly pencilled than her fellows, with a very smooth and narrow black patch atop her head. Unlike the others, when she tilts her head at an angle, it shows dark green. The patch of blue in her wings, as she turns, changes in order from dark gray-blue to dark ultra-marine, cobalt, dark green-blue, green-blue, violet-blue, violet, and with a sudden flash through the greens turns again to full blue, edged with black and white.

The other ducks, led by Jane's confident and unafraid example, approach a little more closely, and take food with experimental haste from the outstretched hand. The foremost of them is a big drake with a blue head, whom we know as Joseph. Jane makes one step, her head held low, with an astonishingly serpentine aspect. Joseph and his company retreat, and as they fall back, the sparrows come storming down, to possess themselves of the abandoned morsels. Jane does not seem to care about this at all. She does not, bully the sparrows. Her point of view seems to be, that since she was first and alone of the flock to take food without fear direct from our fingers, she has a prior and exclusive



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right to the privilege. When the others do take food from the hand, they strike hard with a nervous eagerness. Jane does not. She takes her peanuts, a half at a time, with an easy, caressing little nibble that is an exemplar of duck manners. When the intervals between distributions of shelled nuts grow too long, she nibbles one's bare fingers remindingly. At one point, unable to reach my fingers, she pulls my sleeve.

An airplane passes, far overhead and to one side to be just outside the range of vision from here. Jane lifts her head, on a straight neck, and turns it slightly sideways, scanning the sky keenly, alertly watchful for the origin of the unfamiliar sound. At the same moment a tremendous trumpet call rises from the paddling, conversing group just below, and far up and down the Fens the call is echoed and repeated—the bugling of the guards.

This passed, Jane presses closer, bent apparently on monopolizing our attention. Brushed away with a vigorous sweep of the arm, to give others bent on making acquaintance, besides sparrows and pigeons, a chance, she merely scuttles into the water, her wings half lifted, with a protesting squawk. She takes a drink or two, paddles a stroke or two, and then comes ashore again, jealously eager as ever to be first in our regard.

A Call of Salutation

A flight of half-a-dozen comes overhead, tending downward in a hyperbolic curve passing through two dimensions. The drakes paddling before us lift the great call of salutation, utterly different from that of warning, and assurance, heard a few minutes since, as the newcomers settle with a splendid gliding splash a hundred yards away.

Other people with a bag of bread, opulently full and sizeable, establish themselves on the bank near by. At once there is a muttering about them of ducks from all quarters, including all those who about us have caused Jane so much jealous uneasiness, amid much excited qua-a-a-king, gabbling and calling. Though a reckless distribution of rich and attractively white food to all the other ducks in the Fens is going on only 20 yards away, Jane remains with us. All apparent is her calm disdain of mere feeding, and her high epicureanism, alike of her company, and the occasional and distinguished peanut, as against the vulgar plebeian of plebeian bread. Joseph, the blue-headed drake, after an experimental billful or so, detaches himself and comes back to Jane and us. Jane, for a wonder, does not repulse him, but accepts him as a copartner in the company. And so, for the rest of the afternoon, we feed intermittent peanuts to Jane, Joseph, sparrows and pigeons by turns, and watch the slant of sunshine to the west.

THE HELICOPTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A new flying machine, called a helicopter, has been invented, quite different from anything that mankind has yet started up at. In that its propellers have a diameter of 51 feet, revolve so much more slowly than the more-and-more familiar aeroplane propeller, that they are practically noiseless, are located above the car, and also take the place of the wings of the customary aeroplane. The propellers, in fact, are practically moving wings; and the machine, as described by Robert G. Skerrett in the New York Sun, presents quite a list of advantages over anything that has preceded it for air navigation. It can, it is declared, descend slowly, rise and come down without difficulty anywhere, carry a considerable load, and is inherently stable. Aviation, after all, is still quite young, and it may possibly turn out that the helicopter is the next forward step.

SCARLET AND DRAB

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The day had been one of sullen heat, and the dusk had come like a great bird spreading cool wings. On the quiet sea, with its tide silent at the full, rested a flock of gulls, pearl-gray and languid, drowsing with slight, throaty sounds.

In a shallow inlet, among black, glistening rocks, a toy boat, showing the smartness of some city shop, dipped quietly on the tide. It was very trim, white as new snow, and made fantastic by the scarlet of its thin silk sail. Its master, a boy of seven or so, with tumbled bronze hair, and clad in a green linen smock, lay huddled in the white sand, asleep, smiling, with a slim hand stretched out toward the toy.

Across the bay, on the rock-bound point of land, rose the chaste column of a lighthouse, remote, yet comforting. The husky wail of a bell-buoy pealed moodily out to sea.

From a dock that wandered battered and crooked out into the green water, midway between the inlet and the lighthouse, there bobbed a row-boat, in it a solitary figure. The strokes of the oars were methodical and there seemed a curious abstraction in the way the little craft pushed out toward the lighthouse. The clothing on the bent figure caught and repeated the drab color of the boat, and the monotony was only relieved by the crimson knot of a scarf about the throat.

A crescent moon rode out very early on a bank of purpling clouds, like a truant child, and smiled on the voyager. As the darkness gathered the oars dipped and rose, with the drab man hunching over them in silence, wrapped in the mystery of the sea and the coming night. An untiring cycle of three crimson flashes and one white, from his lighthouse home, began to wink out across the water toward a thin line of black smoke that darkened the horizon.

Back in the inlet the child woke, sleepily tugged at his beautiful toy, beached it, hauled down the red silk sail and trudged off into the village.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

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GREEK CLAIM TO
EPIRUS STATED

Geographically, Northern Epirus Is Shown to Be One With Greek Epirus, and Completely Separated From Albania

In view of the fact that the northern Epirus question must shortly come to final decision, a detailed summary of the situation from the Greek standpoint, has been prepared by the League of the Friends of Greece in America and submitted to The Christian Science Monitor for publication. The first part of this statement is printed today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Northern Epirus is a Province lying to the north of Greece, and to the south of Albania. Until the year 1912 it constituted the northern part of the Turkish Province of Epirus under the name of vilayet or pashalik of Jannina, while Albania was known as the Arnaoutluk.

[While northern Epirus has ever been an integral part of Epirus, Albania and Epirus, on the other hand, have ever been distinct and separate countries, not only in Roman times (Epirus and Illyricum), but also in Byzantine times and under the Turks. The latter erected Epirus into a "pashalik" with Jannina for its capital, as distinct from the "Arnaoutluk" (Arnaout is the Turkish name for an Albanian). Polybius, Greece Before The Conference, London 1918, pp. 77-78.]

The pashalik of Jannina did not include the district of Korytsa, which was a part of the vilayet of Monastir. Northern Epirus forms one geographic unit with southern, or Greek Epirus, being separated from Albania by the high and impassable mountains Akroteravnia and Tomaros to the north, and from Greece proper and Greek Macedonia by the Pindus Range which begins at Lake Prespa and runs to the Ambracian Gulf.

The Three Outlets of Epirus
[Christian Science Monitor, November 21, 1919.]

Epirus has only three outlets to the outer world. One is with Albania, through the gorge of the Vovousa River, near Tepeleni, a narrow passage admitting only one automobile at a time; another is the trunk road which runs from Jannina to Lezokovik, to Korytsa, between the lakes Ochrida and Prespa, then goes to Monastir and thence to Salonika; the third is near Metsovo, over difficult mountains altogether inaccessible in the winter.

[Now let us see what the great powers of Europe, who have taken upon themselves the gratuitous duty of settling matters between the Greeks and Albanians, proposed. The dotted line on the map is the answer to this question, and you will see that it splits Epirus into two unequal halves, the greater half going to Albania, the lesser half to Greece. Strategically this boundary line leaves Jannina on the left, cutting it off from communication with the Adriatic Sea at Santi Quaranta, and with the Aegean Sea at Salonika, Tepeleni, the ancient gateway into Epirus, which dominates the approaches to the Jannina plain down the Vovousa River on the east, and the Drinos River on the west. With the central approaches from the north-west in the hands of the Albanians or other foreign forces, and flanks also secured to them, a Greek army based on Jannina would be placed at an enormous strategic disadvantage at the opening of a campaign, so enormous that its offensive action would be hopelessly paralyzed from the start. Colonel Murray, A.M., C.B., M.V.O., Northern Epirus in 1913, London 1913.]

Geographically then, northern Epirus is one with southern, or Greek Epirus, and is completely separated from Albania.

History of the Question

At the Congress of Berlin, the entire Province of Epirus was awarded to Greece. Turkey, however, managed to evade the stipulations of that treaty.

Since 1878, Italy, in her rivalry with Austria for the hegemony in the Adriatic, has been extremely active in creating an artificial national Albanian conscience in northern Epirus, in the hope of securing as large a slice of Albania as possible when the time came for Austria and Italy to establish their respective spheres of influence on the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

[In seeking to create an Albanian state, as large as possible, in the hope of divid-

ing it up with Austria later, she thinks that Austria will allow her to occupy Valona. I do not pretend to be a prophet, but I am certain that sooner or later, Serbia and Montenegro will be united, and will demand an outlet on the Adriatic through Albania, when Greece will again occupy the lands which are now wrested from her. Italy will have won nothing from her obstinacy and injustice, except the alienation of the sympathies of the Greek people. Mr. Di San Giuliano, in building castles in the air, and in applying a policy of malicious injustice will serve his country very poorly. Rene Duvaux, La Malheureuse Epire, Paris 1913.]

Unluckily Epirus was of interest to others besides its own inhabitants, it occupies an important geographical position facing the extreme heel of Italy just below the narrowest point in the neck of the Adriatic, and the Italian Government insisted that the country should be included in the new autonomous Albanian principality, which the powers had reserved the right to delimit by a provision in the Treaty of London. Arnold Toynbee, "Greek Policies Since 1882," page 281.

Results of Italian Propaganda

Thanks to the lavish expenditure for propaganda purposes on the part of Italy, a number of Christian Epirotes developed into leaders of an Albanian national movement agitating for an Albanian northern Epirus.

In 1913, the Greek Army occupied nearly the entire Province, including Korytsa. The northern Epirote Christians welcomed them as brothers and liberators.

[I could tell you the same tale in every town and village I visited. At Argyro-castro, at Tepeleni, at Klissura, at Premeti and in all the villages round these towns I found the same spirit of contentment, and the same desire for Greek union. Colonel Murray, Northern Epirus in 1913, London 1913.]

I know nothing more touching than to see these village people of Epirus reveling in the freedom which has come to them at last, after five centuries of slavery and oppression. They simply cannot leave off dancing and singing for joy, which is all hearty, simple and spontaneous; the stranger catches up their spirit of joy. Colonel Murray, Northern Epirus in 1913, London 1913.]

In London, in 1913, the great powers decided to transform Albania into an autonomous, sovereign, and hereditary principality.

It was decided that for 10 years an international commission should control the finances and the administration of the country. Foreign officers, who were expected to be Swedish but who proved to be Dutch, were to organize the gendarmery.

Decisions of the Powers

The decisions of the powers definitely awarded to Albania the former caza or district of Korytsa, the island of Sasso (in the Gulf of Valona), and the coast of Epirus as far as Petia, including the maritime district of Chimarra. It was decided that an international commission should fix definitely the southern frontiers of Albania. The inquiry, it was agreed, should be based on the language spoken by the inhabitants in their homes. All question of national consciousness of the people was excluded, as was also the declared wish of the inhabitants.

[There is not a great deal to be said about these gentlemen or their work, and if there were it would be only wasting your time to talk about it. For they began to disagree among themselves almost from the first day they met together at Monastir, and when they referred their differences to their governments the reference led to so much discussion that Sir Edward Grey determined to end matters by proposing a frontier of his own, which runs in a northeasterly direction from Cape Stylos, to where it meets the Serbian frontier at Lake Ochrida. This frontier, as proposed by England, has been accepted by the powers, and has now been delimited in detail by the commissioners, who completed their work on the 18th of December last, and have presumably returned to their respective countries. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no desire to hold up the commissioners to ridicule for it was not their fault, but the fault of the great powers of Europe, that they were put into a ridiculous position, which only came to an end when Sir Edward Grey took matters out of their hands into his own. Their instructions were to go over the country lying between the frontier claimed by Greece, and the frontier proposed by Italy (which is very nearly identical with that now approved by the powers) and find out whether the inhabitants were Greeks or Albanians. But they were forbidden to receive any addresses or deputations, or make any inquiries, except about the language spoken by the people. And, as every one knows what language the Epirotes speak—an Albanian patois at home, and the Greek language outside home—the commissioners' inquiries were useless, and had no determining effect one way or the other in regard to the nationality of the people. Colonel Murray, Northern Epirus in 1913, London 1913.]

An exception was made in the case of certain groups of Koutzovalaquees, whose nationality the commission was able to determine without following the same standard.

HOUSE INCREASES
ENFORCEMENT FUND

Wets Fail to Prevent Appropriation—Need Explained by the Necessity of Guarding Large Stocks of Whisky in Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a vigorous battle with the liquor forces, a majority of the House of Representatives yesterday adopted the \$1,000,000 item in the general deficiency bill, which was half of the amount asked by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as an emergency appropriation to enforce the Volstead act and the federal amendment. The House Appropriations Committee had cut the sum to half the estimated needs, and the wet members attempted to cut out the amount finally authorized.

This item will for the most part go to payment of additional guards for liquor held in bonded warehouses, and to prevent violations of the law and such thefts of liquor as have recently occurred. The debate in the House developed that there are 800 bonded warehouses throughout the country, and that it will take approximately 2000 guards to protect them.

The wets concentrated their attacks on the expense to the government of administering the prohibition act, contending that when the enforcement machinery is in full order it will cost approximately \$8,000,000. It was pointed out, however, that the initial expense was due to the necessity of guarding the large amounts of bonded whisky in the warehouses.

Final Disposal Discussed

The question as to what should be done with this whisky was seriously considered by the House, drys and wets being in agreement that it should be disposed of as soon as possible, in order to minimize the cost of administering the law. It was contended that it would be economy for the government to take over the stock and convert it into alcohol for industrial purposes, rather than to hold it in bond indefinitely.

The item of expenditure discussed yesterday was merely intended to tide over the remainder of this fiscal year. In the estimates for the coming fiscal year, the Internal Revenue Bureau asked for \$8,000,000 to enforce the prohibition amendment. There were indications during the debate on the deficiency bill that the wets were preparing to cut down this estimate, if possible, this being one of the few maneuvers left to them to defeat enforcement.

Policy Explained

Whisky cannot be protected in the warehouses without additional guards, J. F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, told the House, and the only means of safeguarding the \$9,000,000 gallons now in storage is to

provide more watchmen or concentrate the stock in a few warehouses. This last could be accomplished by refusing to guard some of the warehouses, but he declared it to be the duty of the government to protect the property. By the \$1,000,000 appropriation asked for in the bill, it will be possible to increase the force of watchmen from 400 to 2400, working in eight-hour shifts.

William D. Upshaw (D.), Representative from Georgia, asserted that, at whatever cost, the honor of the nation demanded the strictest enforcement of the federal amendment, and added that the people expected the law to be upheld. He characterized the Anti-Saloon League as a "patriotic body of men who have brought prohibition to the nation long before the most sanguine prohibitionist could have expected it." The vote was 75 to 24 in favor of the appropriation.

VOTE ON CONFIDENCE
IN FRENCH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Premier, Alexander Millerand, today received a vote of confidence, 510 to 70, after delivering to the Chamber of Deputies a warm defense of his entire ministry. On a previous vote 300 deputies refrained from voting because of their objection to his Minister of the Interior, Jules Steeg. In his speech today, replying to an interpellation, Mr. Millerand successfully defended Mr. Steeg.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Cabinet of the new French Premier, Alexander Millerand, was given a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today at a session attended by virtually all the members.

The Premier threw down the gauntlet to the Opposition in replying to interpellations on the general policy of the Cabinet, in which two deputies, Mr. Demagallon and Mr. Gerald, had resumed personal attacks upon Jules Steeg, the Minister of the Interior.

"If the Chamber," said the Premier, "has thought for a moment that I would deprive myself of the services of any of the men whom I have chosen, it has been badly mistaken and does not know me. The Chamber must decide immediately whether or not the government has its confidence, in order that we may get to work."

COOLIDGE OFFICE IN
WASHINGTON CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Offices established in the Raleigh Hotel here in the interest of the presidential campaign for Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, have been closed, and it is thus made clear that no effort will be made to obtain Coolidge delegates for the Republican national convention. However, it is generally expected that the name of Governor Coolidge will be presented to the convention, unless he specifically asks that it shall not be.

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CHANGE DEMANDED
IN RAILROAD BILL

Result of Conferences Already
Held on Cummins Measure
Taken to Insure Modification
of Rate and Guarantee Clauses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After yesterday's session of the railway conference, John J. Esch (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, declared, "The House conferees will not stand for Section 6 of the Cummins railroad bill as it is now written. We want modifications."

In that word "modifications" rests the key to the entire railroad legislation situation. It is believed by many persons who have been following the hearings and have watched the trend of events that Section 6 will be accepted, but that modifications will be made. These modifications, so far as the House conferees are concerned, deal with the elimination of the fundamental of limiting the rate of net earnings to 5 1/2 per cent on aggregate values and modification of the section to include an actual rule of rate making, both of which the Senate conferees have strongly opposed. So far there has seemed to be no basis of compromise, but there was a feeling yesterday that one was about to be found. Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, said after the conference that he believed an agreement was near, and also expressed his opinion that the fundamentals expressed in Section 6 would stand.

Among the arguments presented by those opposed to the section as it stands is that if Congress assumes to specify a definite date of return for the railroads it will have forged the entering wedge for a similar application to other industries in certain conditions.

The strong railroads, sure of large earnings, are continuing to exert all their influence to prevent any action being taken which will force them to give up any part of their surplus earnings for the benefit of the roads which earn little or nothing. Judge Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific, one of the roads most reluctant to see any such provision in the railroad bill, has been in Washington for several days, and has consulted with representatives of other roads holding similar views.

The most important farm organiza-

a conference in Washington, adopting the following resolution regarding railroad legislation:

"The government ownership or continued operation of railroads is most emphatically opposed. It is against good public policy and the principles of sound Americanism. We are convinced that any possible emergency calling for such operation has passed; that its continuance is costly, inefficient, and inadvisable. We urge Congress to expedite the enactment of legislation providing for the proper reorganization, reequipment and control of the railroads under private ownership, that this legislation be as plain as possible, and provide as few restrictions and complications as will properly protect the superior interest of the public in the operation of railroads. We are opposed to a government guarantee of dividend or a government subsidy."

SECRETARY OF WAR
COMMANDEERS STEEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the request of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, the Secretary of War yesterday resorted to the use of power conferred upon him by Congress during the war to compel certain steel producers to deliver to the United States Railroad Administration 72,500 tons of steel rails. This tonnage is needed to fulfill the obligations of the government to the railroads before they are returned to their owners on March 1. The price will be fixed later by the government, but all orders in recent months have been placed at \$4 a ton. It is understood the tonnage commandeered has been allocated as follows: Carnegie Steel Company, 11,000 tons; Bethlehem Steel Company, 10,500 tons; and Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, 26,000 tons.

GIFT OF OLD CLOCK TO STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HENDERSONVILLE, North Carolina—The Hendersonville County (North Carolina) Teachers Association has given to the State of North Carolina a quaint and ancient "grandfather's clock," once the property of Zebulon Baird, maternal grandfather of Zebulon Baird Vance, a former North Carolina Governor and United States Senator and for many years the idol of the democracy of the State. The clock will be placed in the North Carolina Hall of History, in Raleigh.

PREPARATIONS FOR A
CAPE-TO-CAIRO RACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Cape-to-Cairo race will certainly be the next big flying event. One machine is on its way from Brooklands to the Cape and several enterprising people are pushing forward preparations. Everything is being kept very secret, but a representative of The Christian Science Monitor knows of one prominent London newspaper which will organize a flight.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the British Minister of War, lately announced that the Cape-to-Cairo air route has been surveyed and that its direction is Cairo, Khartum, Uganda, Lake Victoria, east shore of Lake Tanganyika, Abercorn, Broken Hill, Bulawayo, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein.

CHAMBER ADDRESSED
BY LOUIS BARTHO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—After a vigorous address by Louis Barthou, the Chamber of Deputies began its work in earnest. Mr. Barthou declared that the keenest desire of the Chamber was to begin work, and added, "The instruments of work are, however, at present lacking, and we shall be powerless to legislate as long as we have not proceeded to the nomination of the most important committees. For the past four months the country has ignored everything except the foreign situation. It is indispensable that both Parliament and the country should know the situation in France in this direction."

SIR EDWARD CARSON
AND HOME RULE BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—When the Irish Home Rule Bill is published, Sir Edward Carson will immediately visit Ulster to confer with all classes. In a letter read at the standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council, yesterday, he voiced his expectation that all classes would apply themselves to a calm and thorough consideration of the bill and not merely weigh well their legal and personal interests, but also take a wide view having regard to the pride they felt in doing their best for the United Kingdom and the British Empire as a whole.

The Supple Silken Weaves
of Spring, 1920

Fan-Ta-Si—The rich, new crepe silk—already exceedingly popular. It comes in two-toned plaids, in the loveliest colors. One is a purple and gold plaid, another is an exquisite turquoise and silver plaid. 40 inches. A yard 9.50

Mulane Crepe is one of the interesting new silks in two-toned color combinations. The colors are crushed strawberry and white—and a two-toned apricot and rose; 40 inches wide. A yard 7.50

Dewkist has a soft, velvety surface that is fascinating, in gorgeous shades of apricot, turquoise blue, silver gray, as well as black and white; 40 inches wide. A yard 6.50

Newport Cord—One of the smartest Spring silks of all. It is an exceedingly heavy, rich, corded material; in white; 40 inches wide. A yard 11.00

Chinchilla Satin—And it is rightly named. Nothing could be softer. It has a gleaming crepe surface and comes in a soft, lovely shade of rose; 40 inches wide. A yard 9.50

Roshanara Crepe is one of the charming new crepes with a dull finish. It comes in a luscious shade of rose; 40 inches wide. A yard 8.50

Kumsi Kumsa—In plain and plaid effects, in copen, turquoise and navy blue; 40 inches wide. A yard 8.50

Sunshine—A dazzling white in plain and jacquard weaves. The plain weaves are 38 inches wide; the jacquard 33 inches. They are both A yard 4.85

Sport Satin—Gleaming and lovely as ever. The colors are quite new—Lorraine blue, castor brown, henna taupe, white; 40 inches wide. A yard 4.85

Foulards are smarter this Spring than they have been for some time. They are a lovely soft quality. Some with outlined floral patterns in white on dark grounds. There are scrolls, dots and large patterns printed in lighter colors on navy blue, copenhagen, tan and peacock backgrounds; 40 inches wide. A yard 3.75

Radium Silks—In navy and French blue; 40 inches. A yard 4.25

Satin Charmeuse—A lovely all-silk quality in double width. In raspberry, jade green, navy, tan, taupe, black, wistaria, brown. A yard 3.00

Crepe Meteor—A soft, graceful, all-silk weave in taupe, navy blue, brown, gray, Russian green; 40 inches. A yard 3.00

Tricolette—In plain and dropstitch weave, in navy, brown, taupe, black. A yard 4.50

Tricot d'Argent—A variety of tricolette with fine silver stripes. The colors are splendid—Lorraine blue, jade green, brown, black. A yard 8.50

Navy Blue Silk Gabardine—Exceptionally rich, heavy material. 40 inches. A yard 3.75

Georgette Crepe—In all the wanted colors, 40 inches wide. A yard 2.00

Printed Georgette—A yard 3.25

New Printed Crepe de Chine—Worth 4.00. Colored checks and dots on white grounds. The colors are red, green, blue, black. 40 inches. 2.50

Dream Crepe—A delicate crepe with fine stripes in contrasting colors—Mikado with reseda green—Chinese blue with gold—Royal blue with black—brown with gold—gray and rose. A yard 3.75

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SOVIETS' PLANS FOR WORLD REVOLUTION

Bolshevik Publications, Some of Them Issued in United States, Reveal Aim to Form International Communist Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

That the Soviet Government of Russia will never be content merely to reign supreme over Russian territory, but must develop an intensely aggressive foreign policy backed by force of arms, to impose its own system on other nations, both can be abundantly proven from the public announcements of its leaders and highest officials. The Soviet Government is peculiarly a government of and by personalities, and the past has shown a striking conformity between the Soviet Government's foreign policy and the public utterances of its acknowledged leaders.

Nicholas Lenin and others now dominating the Russian Soviet Government, have frankly and repeatedly announced, time and time again, that they attained their present power and after that their ultimate aim is to force the world into one great international Communist Republic, wiping out all national boundaries. Preliminary to this, all existing "capitalistic" that is to say, non-Communist, governments in the world must be overthrown. The Government of the United States is frequently specifically mentioned.

Little Change in Government

The Soviet Government is dominated and carried on by a small group of men whose personnel has changed little during the two years it has maintained itself in power. This group, as it existed when it put itself at the head of the Government of Russia, by the forcible and violent seizure of power in November, 1917, was substantially the same as it had existed previous to the revolution of February (when the Tsar was overthrown), and even previous to the outbreak of the great European war. This small and exceedingly compact body of able and persistent men had united on a common basis in the long years of their exile from Russia. In these years they shaped the cornerstone of their policy and built on it the theoretic edifice to realize which they have strained every nerve during their already long tenancy of power in Russia. Nothing they have done as dictators of the Soviet Government in Russia is in the slightest contradiction to their previously avowed policy. There is no difference whatsoever between the basic ideas of the exiles who theorized in the cafes of Switzerland and those of the same men who now, as "People's Commissars," deliberate in the council chamber of the Moscow Kremlin, who rule one seventh of the earth's surface, guide the destinies of 200,000,000 people, and control a Red Army for which they claim "several million" men.

Road to International Dictatorship

The expression of their basic idea is to be found in its simplest form in the "Program of the Communists," published by Mr. Bukharin, published in Moscow, 1918, which declares that:

"The program of the Communist Party is the program not only of the liberation of the proletariat of one country. It is the program of the liberation of the proletariat of all countries because it is the program of international revolution. The overthrow of imperialist governments by armed revolt is the road to the international dictatorship of the working class."

This dominant idea of provoking international revolution throughout the world in order to establish a universal Communist government was already clearly developed in the group of Bolsheviks, which afterward came to power in Russia, when it took part in the famous Zimmerwald conference in Switzerland in 1915. The book written by Mr. Zinoviev and Mr. Lenin, "Against the Current," published at Petrograd in 1918, says:

"The chief task which we set ourselves at the very beginning of the war was to turn the imperialistic war into a civil war." And further: "In the discussions (at Zimmerwald in 1915) regarding the question—What would the proletariat party do if a revolution were to put it in power during the present war?—we (i. e., Lenin and Zinoviev) replied: 'We would offer peace to all combatants on the basis of the liberation of the colonies and of all dependent, downtrodden and subject races. Neither Germany nor France nor England would accept these terms under their present governments. We would then prepare to carry out in full by the most decisive measures our minimum program, and also systematically to stir up revolt among all the peoples at present oppressed by the great Russians, amongst the colonies and dependent countries of Asia, India, China, Persia, and so on, and also, above all, to call to arms the Socialist proletariat of Europe against their governments and in spite of their Chauvinist Socialists.' There is no doubt that the victory of the proletariat in Russia would create exceptionally favorable conditions for the development of revolution both in Asia and Europe."

"The United States of Europe"

While the Bolshevik movement was still fighting in Petrograd to oust Kerensky, Trotsky, its most prominent leader, next to Nicholas Lenin himself, said to the American correspondent, John Reed, now one of the organizers of the Communist Labor Party of America, on October 30, in the Bolshevik headquarters at Smolny, as reported by Mr. Reed in his book, "Ten Days That Shook the World":

"At the moment of the conclusion of peace the pressure of the Russian revolution will be in the direction of 'no annexations, no indemnities, the right

of self-determination of peoples' and a federated republic of Europe. . . . At the end of the war I see Europe recreated, not by the diplomatists, but by the proletariat. The federated republic of Europe—that is what must be. National autonomy no longer suffices. Economic evolution demands the abolition of national frontiers. If Europe is to remain split into national groups, then imperialism will recommence its work. Only a federated republic of Europe can give peace to the world. But without the action of the European masses these ends cannot be realized—now. . . ."

Louis C. Fraina's book, "The Proletarian Revolution in Russia," published in the United States, quotes from Lenin's pamphlet, "Aims of the Proletariat in Our Revolution":

"Until the revolutionary class in Russia shall have taken over the entire authority of the government, our party will consistently support those proletarian parties and groups in foreign countries as are already, during the continuance of the war, fighting against their own imperialistic government and their own bourgeoisie. Particularly, our party will encourage any incipient fraternization of the masses of soldiers at the front of all the belligerent countries, with the object of transforming this vague and instinctive expression of solidarity of the oppressed into a class conscious movement, with as much organization as is feasible, for the taking over of all the powers of government in all the belligerent countries by the revolutionary proletariat."

Expropriating the Bourgeoisie

In an article printed in his Social Democratic Papers, written before the Russian revolution and also quoted by Louis Fraina, Lenin said:

"Only after we have completely forced down and expropriated the bourgeoisie of the whole world, and not of one country alone, will wars become impossible."

Mr. Lenin and Mr. Zinoviev seized power while the war against Germany was still being fought, and their actions at the head of the Soviet Government followed exactly the lines laid down by them for themselves in 1915. Peace was offered to all combatants as they had foretold they would offer it.

Their hypocritical move for peace was unsuccessful, as they had foreseen it would be, and they then went on to the next step in their carefully matured plans. They made a separate peace with Germany. Immediately following it, in the natural and inevitable sequence of their carefully prepared program, they attempted to combine with the Bolshevik elements in Germany through their "ambassadors" in Berlin. This attempt resulted in Mr. Joffe's expulsion from Berlin.

A Revolutionary Offensive

Mr. Fraina's book, "The Proletarian Revolution in Russia," published in America, quotes the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherine, in his report to the fifth Soviet congress held in Moscow in July, 1918:

"The basis of our foreign policy since the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918 has been a revolutionary offensive."

The book also quotes Mr. Lenin's "Theses," made to explain why he favored making peace with Germany:

"There is no doubt that the revolution must and shall break out in Europe. All our hope in a decisive victory of Socialism is based on this conviction, on this scientific hypothesis."

The program of the Russian Bolsheviks not only aims at international revolution which is to be fostered and encouraged from Moscow, but the Bolsheviks of all countries hold the same views and look to Moscow for encouragement and material assistance. The "Program of the Bolshevik Communists," published in Moscow, 1918, and written by Mr. Bukharin, now editor of the Moscow "Pravda," the official organ of the Russian Communist Party says:

"Finally there is the third tendency—the extreme Left. In Germany this group is represented by Liebknecht, and his friends. These are the foreign Bolsheviks. Their tactics, their views, are our tactics and views."

Liebknecht's Watchword

And the former leader of the German Bolsheviks, Karl Liebknecht, wrote in a letter to the Zimmerwald conference:

"Not civil peace, but civil war—that is our watchword."

Mr. Lenin approved of Karl Liebknecht and said the following of him in a pamphlet published in March and April of 1917, in Petrograd, and reprinted in America by Louis C. Fraina in "The Proletarian Revolution in Russia":

"Only such people (groups, parties, and so forth) as the German Socialist, Karl Liebknecht, now in a German jail, only people who will tirelessly struggle with their own government and their own patriots and their own 'centrists' can and must immediately establish that international which is necessary to the nations."

The Soviet Government officially put itself at the head of the International Revolutionists by summoning a gathering of representatives of violent revolutionary Communist parties from all parts of the world, called the Communist International or the Third International, to meet at Moscow in the spring of 1919. A manifesto from this meeting to the world was published in the Bolshevik newspaper, "Severnaya Kommuna," of March 8, 1919, and says:

"We Communists, representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of the different countries of Europe, America and Asia, assembled in Soviet Moscow, feel and consider ourselves followers and fulfillers of the cause, the program of which was proclaimed 72 years ago. . . . It is our task now to unite the efforts of all revolutionary parties of the world proletariat and thus facilitate and hasten the victory of the Communist revolution in the whole world."

MARTENS PAPERS TO BE SUBMITTED

Soviet Envoy Will Waive Privilege He Claims to Extent of Showing Translations of Correspondence With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When Ludwig C. A. K. Martens appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee yesterday, his counsel, Thomas W. Hardwick, announced that his client would waive his diplomatic privileges to the extent of submitting to the committee translations of all communications between himself and the Russian Soviet Government, safeguarding only the code and omitting the names of persons in other countries who had assisted them in getting their communications through. Even this was an indiscretion on Mr. Martens' part, Mr. Hardwick said, but he was willing to put himself in such a position in order to further better understanding between Russia and the United States.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, said that neither Mr. Martens' so-called letter of credence nor his second letter of authorization indicated a diplomatic quality, but merely emphasized commercial undertakings. This might seriously involve any question of immunity. The subject was left for an executive session, when other members of the committee and counsel might be in attendance, and at which Mr. Hardwick asked to be heard.

List of Contracts Furnished

Senator Moses called for a list of the firms with which contracts have been entered into, which was furnished. The contracts were mostly for machinery, food, and boots and shoes. No payments had been made because it had been impossible to transmit the money from Russia, and shipments had been impossible. Mr. Martens said that letters had been written to the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, and to President Wilson in the effort to get supplies to Russia, but he denied that members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had been approached.

The money used by Mr. Martens and the communications between him and his government were transmitted by couriers. Of 10 who started by way of Germany, only one got through; of those who came by other routes, three were seized and shot, but seven reached their destination. He declined to give their names, but stated that they were of different nationalities, none an American citizen, so far as he knew.

His expenses were about \$15,000 a month, all of which was paid by his government, he testified. He established his own salary and kept the money in two banks in his own name. A branch office was maintained in Detroit for a few months because that city was the center for the automobile and tractor industry, in which the Russians were interested. The office was abandoned because they were not able to purchase automobiles and tractors.

Passports Visé

Mr. Martens said that he had visé passports for persons going to Russia but explained this by saying that he had not stamped passports issued by the United States, but had issued a separate letter recommending the bearer to the Soviet Government.

Among those receiving passports was Dr. Lomonosoff, of the Russian Railway Mission, who left the Russian Embassy because he sympathized with Soviet Russia. Mr. Martens said that he had in bank about \$150,000, which is still there because the bank refused to pay over the money to Mr. Martens, to whom Dr. Lomonosoff had surrendered his papers recognizing him as the representative of the Russian Government in this city. Dr. Lomonosoff, he said, had tried to prevent Boris Bakhmeteff from selling Russian property in this country worth \$60,000,000. This property consisted of railroads, locomotives, cars, and other materials. Part of it was taken over by the United States Government and part was sold; none of it got to Russia, although it was paid for in part with the \$187,000,000 lent by the United States to the Kerensky Government.

Mr. Martens said that he was no longer trying to get any kind of recognition from the State Department. They were counting now on the political situation of the world to bring recognition of the Soviet Government. The decision of the Paris council, he claimed, was the first step, entailed by the economic necessity of the whole world.

AIRCRAFT PLEA BY OTTO PRAEGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, appearing before the Senate Post Office and Post Roads Committee, urged the extension of the air mail service and protested against the action of the House in refusing to uphold the item in the annual appropriation bill for the continuation and the extension of the air mail service. Mr. Praeger declared that the post office had completed plans for the extension of the service from New York to Atlanta, Omaha, Minneapolis, and other points south and west.

In his plea to the committee for the extension and maintenance of the service, Mr. Praeger asserted that the efficiency of the service is averaging up to 92 per cent. A test flight from Chicago to Omaha, he said, has been made to ascertain the possibility of establishing an air mail route. Eight planes fly every day, Mr. Praeger told the

committee, and the department has 40 serviceable planes ready for use if Congress authorizes an appropriation for extension.

There are plenty of pilots available for service, 21 comprising the force, with a waiting list of 200 or 300 men who have had at least 500 hours of flying experience. Reverting to the present conditions of the aircraft industry, Mr. Praeger told the committee that it was in a state of disintegration—a fact repeatedly brought to the attention of the country and the government. "Unless there is a revival of the airplane industry in the United States," said he, "the Army, Navy, and Post Office departments will be hard put to get the necessary parts."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition Benefits Pointed Out

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON NEWS OFFICE
FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—Declaring that during the few months of war-time prohibition tremendous economic benefits were experienced by the United States, and that "much more is to be expected that the same benign result will attend nationwide and permanent prohibition," the Fall River News points out some of the things that prohibition already has accomplished in the following editorial comment on the situation:

"There is a great volume of fact showing the moral and material advantage accruing from the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The evidence presented here touches war-time prohibition only. Reports of decrease, not only of drunkenness, but of crimes of all sorts, reports of emptied jails and workhouses, or greatly reduced number of inmates of advancing real estate values, of increased business activity, and of improvement in the employment situation, are numerous. Much was done to thwart the benign operation of the federal edict. Yet police chiefs and justices of police courts have borne emphatic testimony to the diminution of crime."

"In 10 Massachusetts cities there were 4962 arrests in June, 1919. In the succeeding month, the first dry month, there were only 895—a decrease of 82 per cent. Springfield, Illinois, enjoyed a diminution of 85 per cent in its crime docket in the first 18 days under prohibition. Similar statistics come from Cincinnati, Baltimore, Chicago, and New York. Before a month of this prohibition had passed, public officials began to talk of reducing the number of jail attendants and policemen. It is said that the jail will be turned into a schoolhouse, as the Fall River jail was converted into the City Home. On August 9, the city prison of Columbus, Ohio, for the first time in its history, had no inmates. Various houses of correction are being closed as no longer needed."

"In hospitals and infirmaries the result of the banishment of booze is apparent. The inebriate ward of the Philadelphia General Hospital, which had 3481 cases in 1917 and 2326 in 1918, closed its doors last July. The department caring for drunks at our State Farm has a very great scarcity of inmates, and therefore of farm workers. The Connecticut State Farm for drunks has been abandoned. The New York Tribune published a page showing how prohibition had boosted property values in that city. The same story comes from other cities."

"The hotel business was never so prosperous. New hotel facilities are being provided in many cities. Great increases in savings bank deposits in 1919 are noted in all parts of the country."

Town Marshal Office Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Prohibition is rapidly reducing the number of arrests throughout the State and economies are already being instituted in various sections. The latest action in this direction is noted in the town of Brewton, in the southern part of the State, where the decrease in the number of arrests has reached a point to make it unnecessary further to maintain a town marshal, and the present incumbent, therefore, will go out of office on February 1 without a successor. He records that he has made only one arrest since October 1 of last year. This stands out in sharp contrast to the days of the sale of liquor, when, he says, it was customary for him to have no less than six to twelve cases before the Mayor every morning. The town government decided, therefore, that under present conditions it is a useless expenditure of the public funds longer to maintain a marshal.

ELECTION RESULT IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The official count in the gubernatorial election of January 20 gives John M. Parker a majority of 12,183 over Frank P. Stubbs. For Lieutenant-Governor, Herbert Bouchaud, running with Mr. Parker, received a majority of 12,820 over W. M. Gilbert.

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TURKEY'S EFFORT TO HOLD HER EMPIRE

Editor of The New Armenia Issues Warning on Pro-Turkish Propaganda and Puts Blame on Certain American Influences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Warning against the pro-Turkish propaganda which is now emanating from Constantinople in an attempt to influence the world against dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, was given yesterday by Arshag Mahdesian, editor of "The New Armenia," in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"First we learn that the Sultan and his Cabinet are ready to give equal rights to Christian nationalities," said Mr. Mahdesian, "providing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is kept intact and that Turkey is upheld and supported financially by a single power, preferably the United States. Then it is reported that Turkey was always a sincere friend of the Allies, and that it was involved in the great war through the machinations of the Committee of Union and Progress, led by Enver and Talaat."

"These allegations are followed by the declaration of Mustafa Kemal, political and military leader of the Turkish nationalist movement in Asia Minor, that the Turks might become Bolsheviks, though Bolshevism is against every ideal that the Turks cherish, if the Allies, by liberating the subject nationalities, or by giving Thrace to Greece, reduce the Turkish territories."

What Turkey Wants

"Kemal continues: 'What we want above all else is to keep our armistice boundaries intact, and then a chance to develop commercially. The problem of Turkey will cease forever if we are started right economically. That is why we have hoped so intensely that America would help us.'

"The Turkish Government has always been profuse in its promises. It has always spoken of reforms and equality, and practiced pillage and massacre. It is with a view to saving Turkey from dismemberment and securing the moral and financial support of America that the Turkish leaders and their American friends now palaver of reforms."

"The falsity of the argument that Turkey was plunged into war by Enver, Talaat, and other leaders of the notorious Committee of Misnomial Union and Progress, is apparent from the fact that it was adduced only after the Turks had been ignominiously defeated. Any war that affords the Turks an opportunity to plunder and slay the Christians is always welcome to them; therefore, they would naturally have preferred to join the Germans against the Allies. That the

criminal policy of the Talaats and Envers had the sympathy and wholehearted support of 80 per cent of the Turkish population is further evidenced from the recent Turkish elections, which resulted in the seating of rabid Unionist deputies.

Misrule of the Turks

"The threat of Mustapha Kemal Pasha that unless the Turks are rewarded for their misdeeds they may become Bolsheviks is fatuously comical. If what is related of Bolshevism is true, then the Turk must be regarded as the original and Simon-Pure Bolshevik. It is the Turk that, with his polygamous system, has destroyed the family and rendered affairs communal. It is the Turk that, as a drone, has subsisted on the labor of his Christian neighbors and victims. It is the Turk that does not believe in competition; if his neighbor is prosperous, the Turk robs or kills him; and if a Christian has a beautiful home, he demolishes it. Instead of planting a garden, the Turk ruins his neighbor's. The blasting misrule of the Turk has devastated the most populous and civilized lands in such a manner as to make the Lenines and Trozkys appear tyros beside Turkish leaders."

American Influences

"The most disgusting and disquieting part of this Turkish propaganda is that the Turks merely repeat what certain Americans, all affiliated with either Robert College or Constantinople Women's College, have advocated since the armistice. The agitation, by these missionaries or by American financiers, to preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire, is entirely inimical to the interests of Armenia and Greece. It was the powerful American missionary interests in Constantinople that prevented America from declaring war on Turkey. It was the same interests that published for free and private distribution, in France, America, and England, a book entitled 'Reconstruction Work in Turkey,' with the object of proving that 'a division of the Ottoman Empire into a number of autonomous states would not be a solution, but rather a complication,' of the Turkish problem."

"The main concern of the missionaries and the financiers seems to be the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. In their philo-Turk activities, the American missionaries enjoy the support of certain intellectuals, who delude themselves with the hope that if America helps Turkey they will enjoy the privilege of regenerating and reforming it. Whether or not a government of murderers, by murderers, and for murderers, can be reformed, such a utopian project must not be permitted to prejudice the interests of Armenia and Greece."

OHIO DRIVE FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A state-wide drive for teachers is to be made in Ohio during the week February 15 to 22. Meetings will be held, addresses will be made, and telling facts will be shown by means of motion pictures.

PLAN OF ELECTING JUDGES CRITICIZED

Rhode Island Governor Against Appointment by General Assembly and Will Take Steps to Insure Change in the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Steps to change the method of electing judges of the Rhode Island courts are expected to follow the election by the General Assembly of William H. Sweetland as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He succeeds Chief Justice Parkhurst, resigned, and has been on the Supreme Court bench for 10 years. It is held that political partisanship in governing the appointments and that qualifications have no particular bearing. Governor Beekman has openly criticized the system and announced that he will do all he can to change it. Judge George T. Brown of the Superior Court issued a statement in which he said that in a period of more than 50 years no Democrat had sat upon the Supreme Court.

"I am strongly opposed," Governor Beekman said, "to the present method of electing the judges of our courts. I believe judges should be appointed by the Governor, as is the case in Massachusetts, or elected by the people for a long term of years, as is done in New York State. I'll do my utmost to change the present iniquitous practice."

The Governor said that he is in favor of a bill to provide a method of electing judges removed from political influence and that he would try to have such legislation presented and passed by the General Assembly.

"These men who are sitting as judges of our high courts have become good judges as a result of their experience," said Judge Brown. "Not all of them, however, were considered qualified at the time of their election. Not three of them could honestly claim that had it not been for their political activities and affiliations they would now be sitting on the bench."

"With possibly three exceptions every judge of the Supreme and Superior Court has passed from district politician to town or city solicitor, or to District Court judge; from ward leader to member of the General Assembly, and thence to the Superior and Supreme Court. Because of our system of electing judges, young lawyers, ambitious to become judges, have, most of them, aligned themselves with the Republican Party."

"A Democratic lawyer seldom had a chance to be elected even judge of probate in one of our towns. A lawyer, by becoming a Republican, saw a chance of becoming judge of the Court of Probate of his town, or of the District Court of his judicial district, and eventually of the Superior and Supreme Court."

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RUMANIA'S DUAL AIMS IN THE WAR

Country Has Sought Union of
Race in Single Hegemony and
Democratization of Social Life
to Promote Economic Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In order thoroughly to understand the present trend of events in Rumania, and to pass equitable judgment upon the attitude of Rumania toward the entente powers, both now and during the years of the great war, it is necessary to review the events of the past few years.

Rumania is essentially an agricultural state, and, for a considerable period the bulk of its land lay in the hands of a few great proprietors. The agrarian question lay at the root of nearly every Rumanian problem, and this was eventually realized by the government. The first laws enacted were not, however, of a very satisfactory nature, and matters were still unsettled, both in the old kingdom and in the neighboring states, when the Balkan campaigns of 1912-13 commenced. Upon her entry as a combatant, Rumania was obliged to put internal considerations on one side until the proclamation of peace, and she had scarcely settled down to the consideration of these difficulties when the year 1914 saw the breaking of the European storm.

Key to Rumania's Attitude

There is some excuse for the onlooker who only sees the surface of things when he blames the Rumanian Government for its long abstention from entry into the great war side by side with the entente powers. But the key to the attitude of the Rumanians during the early days of the war lay in the admission of Russia to the entente cause. Imperial Russia was for many years a stumbling-block to the aspirations of Rumania, the hindrance to the unification of the scattered political units of Rumanian origin, the enemy of her individual and economic freedom. By the seizure of Bessarabia and the attempted Russification of that province the Rumanians had created within the Rumanians a deep feeling of distrust and hatred toward themselves.

Again, when the terms of the convention according to Constantinople and the straits to the Russians became known, the Rumanians were naturally roused against a project which threatened their future economic and political independence, for the past attitude of Russia was not calculated to inspire confidence in her protestations regarding post-war arrangements with Rumania.

Another point, apart from Russian affairs, which helped to delay the entrance of Rumania into the war, was the question of Transylvania. In 1866-67 Transylvania was still an autonomous province, but after that date it passed under the sway of Hungary. The Rumanian National Party in Transylvania made perpetual efforts toward the redeeming of the status before 1867, as a stepping-stone to the union of all Rumanians with the old kingdom. They recognized the impossibility of open union so long as Transylvania formed a part of Hungary.

Transylvanians and Russia

As Hungarian subjects, the Transylvanians were obliged to fight in the ranks of the armies of the central empires, but this by no means proved that their ideas were identical, and many thousands of them went over to the Rumanian Army and fought under its banner. The position was further complicated for the Transylvanians by the fact that many of them were convinced that, by fighting against Russia—whom they regarded as the natural enemy of Rumania—they were not only doing their duty, but actually serving the Rumanian cause.

The wonderful reception which the Rumanian Army received on its entry into Transylvania was a striking illustration of the real feelings of the population, and it is significant that the Hungarians severely punished them for these manifestations of affection for the Rumanian troops. In Bukovina, an old province wrested from Rumania in 1777, the Rumanian element had not only to strive against the feudalism of the Austrian system, which bound them to a certain extent to the defence of Austria, but they had also to contend with the invasion of the Ruthenians, who were supported by the Austrians, in order that the Rumanian element might be completely overthrown. The nationalist struggle in Bukovina against the Ruthenians was both severe and prolonged.

Position of Bessarabia

In Bessarabia the position was more complicated still, for the Tzarist régime, by its careful system of Russification, had overrun the Province with Russian officials, forbidden the use of the Rumanian language, had transported the Rumanians as "colonists" to Siberia and the Caucasus. By degrees also, the land had passed into Russian hands, so that the Rumanian element was landless and almost helpless in its struggle for existence. The efforts of the Bessarabians were directed, first, toward a new repatriation of their land, in order that the non-Rumanian upper class might not oust them from ownership of their own territory; and secondly, toward their national independence, which led naturally to union with their mother country, Rumania.

Thus, whether in Rumania, Transylvania, Bukovina, or Bessarabia, the peoples had two aims working side by side toward realization—the union of

the whole race in a single hegemony, and the democratization of their social life with a view to cultural and economic development.

Hesitation Justified

The hesitation of Rumania to join in the great war was undoubtedly from her point of view, amply justified by the events which followed on the declaration of war. Separated from the Allies, left without the promised Russian support, and, later, basely betrayed by that power, she resisted nobly, after her entry into the conflict, until the disastrous collapse on the eastern front caused her to sign the Peace of Bucharest, a treaty which the King refused to ratify. The government and the Parliament, chosen under the pressure of German bayonets, could not be said to represent the will of the people, and the events which followed in October, 1918, overthrew this government, no longer able to justify its existence. A temporary government was put into power, and this declared all laws enacted under the late Germanophile government to be null and void. The Rumanian Army once more entered the ranks of the Allies, and, after the armistice of November, 1918, began operations against the Russian and, later, against the Magyar and Bolshevik. National assemblies were formed in the Rumanian provinces (such as Bukovina, Transylvania, the Banat, and those parts of Hungary inhabited by Rumanians), and the populations, having at last obtained the right and the power to decide their own future and declare their own will, voted unanimously for union with the old kingdom of Rumania. Bessarabia had voted its union with the kingdom in March, 1918.

Fundamental Rules

The fundamental rules which governed the organization of the new states were defined as: "Unconditional union; the democratization of the country by the realization of agricultural and electoral reforms; the guarantee of absolute freedom for the development of the ethnographical and religious minorities; the integrity of the ethnical and economic boundaries."

All nationalities were represented in these assemblies, and the enunciation of the above axioms was heralded with indescribable joy and amid a spirit of real sincerity which augurs well for the future.

The formation of a coalition government was then attempted, in which all political parties were to be represented, in order that they might discern their common aspirations and suitably arrange the form of the same for presentation to the Peace Conference in Paris.

Estates Broken Up

Meanwhile, until all obstacles which were liable to hinder the formation of this government could be surmounted, the government which had been responsible for the prosecution of the war was again called into power. To it was given the responsible task of carrying out the most urgent reforms both agrarian and electoral, in the new provinces as well as in the old kingdom, with such variations as local considerations might render necessary. In the greater part of the country the breaking up of the large estates and the distribution of land among the agricultural workers has been carried out very successfully, adequate compensation being made to the dispossessed owners.

The Rumanians, however, consider that, in order that they may be free to carry out these democratic reforms and proceed to the development of the economic resources of their country, outside interference is highly undesirable. Hence their objection to the clause in the Peace Treaty which seeks to lay down the law with regard to minorities—the Rumanians holding that such clauses were dictated by parties unaware of the past history of Rumania. Further, though they freely admit the high ideals which lie at the root of such a clause, they cannot overlook the danger of the intervention of neighboring states in their domestic affairs. They maintain that Rumania is not only willing, but has already proved her willingness, to grant every right to the various minorities, ethnical or religious, in her new provinces, but they also object very strongly to any interference with their internal organization.

The result of the recent elections, held on the new basis (universal suffrage, equal rights, and the secret ballot) show that the people are quite determined on this point. They ask that their program, as defined before the elections, should be carried out, that democratic reforms should continue, and they assert their readiness to respect in every detail the rights accorded to the various nationalities within their borders.

But with equal clarity they express their determination to permit no interference, even on the part of a friendly power, with the internal affairs of their state.

IRON AND STEEL MEN MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Negotiations between the Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain, has resulted in that association deciding to join the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. The ballot vote of the Scottish unions has disclosed a majority of 21 in favor. The membership of the Scottish Union is approximately 15,000, and the assets are £12,000. This latest merger will bring the membership of the confederation to 120,000. Proposals are also being considered by the Tin and Sheet Millmen's Union in South Wales, whose members are expected to join the confederation. With the exception of the National Federation of Blast Furnacemen, the merging of these unions will result in complete industrial organization in the iron and steel trades throughout the country. Initial steps to establish the confederation were taken in January 1918.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IRISH CRIME

Ulster Organ Declares That Sinn
Fein Is Under Control of the
Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Anyone acquainted with British opinion must admit that there has never existed in Great Britain such unanimity in regard to the necessity for settling the Irish question, and such unanimity in attempting to secure that end by mutual agreement. Even the extraordinary wave of crime in Ireland has not greatly affected this attitude. While this outbreak of crime is generally condemned, there has been a tendency to exonerate the Sinn Fein leaders from actual complicity even in that part of the crime which is political, and while the non-committal attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been criticized, there has been no disposition to regard them as directly or indirectly responsible for political crime in Ireland.

A Blunt Ulster View

These views naturally are not shared in Ulster, either as regards Sinn Fein leadership or the hierarchy. Ulster opinion has been much more outspoken of late, and a characteristic sample of this bluntness may be found in the following extract from an editorial in the Belfast News-Letter, on crime in Ireland. It points out that the references in the English press to the "hesitation" of the Sinn Fein leaders in publicly denouncing deeds of violence is a misuse of language, as hesitation does not enter into their conduct, that "they have no intention of condemning the recent crimes, for they hold that as Ireland is at war with England, the killing of English officials and agents is no murder." It recalls that murders and outrages of all kinds were committed in Parnell's day and were not condemned by Parnell and his colleagues.

Continuing, the editorial refers to the position of the Roman Catholic church as follows: "The newspaper which writes that a dangerous element among the Irish people is apparently beyond the control of the hierarchy of the once all-powerful Roman Catholic church, completely misunderstands the situation. The dangerous element is not beyond the control of that church; it is under it. The Sinn Fein organization is patronized by the Roman Catholic bishops, who joined it in resisting conscription, and recently declared in favor of self-determination—that is, the right to set up a republic."

"The Roman Catholic church has been the persistent enemy of England in Ireland from the accession of Queen Elizabeth until today. It has always encouraged and instigated rebellions when it thought they had any chance of success, and it has rarely condemned outrages perpetrated with the object of overthrowing British rule, except as tactical errors."

Influence of Irish-Americans

Characteristically, the editorial goes on to argue that Irishmen attribute any possibility there may be that the government in Ireland will shortly be transferred to the shoulders of the Irish people themselves to the activities of the Sinn Feiners with their program of insurance and crime and to the influence of Irish-Americans in the politics of the United States. Sinn Feiners, in short, are saying to themselves, if rebellion and assassination have accomplished so much, why should they not accomplish still more.

The only consolation one has after reading these and similar criticisms in the Ulster, Nationalist and Sinn Fein press, is that the government in framing its Irish policy never troubled itself with trying to devise a scheme which should meet the approval of Irish sections. It was an odd standpoint, this, from which the Cabinet Committee started its work and it remains to be seen whether such a standpoint was politic, but at any rate it would seem to any one studying the conflicting and contradictory Irish criticisms of the resultant measure outlined by the Prime Minister, that no other standpoint was conceivable.

MYSTIC RITE TEMPLE DISCOVERED IN ROME

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A religious discovery, but of a pagan kind, was found some time ago under the railway embankment a few hundred yards outside the Porta Maggiore. It consists of a vestibule elaborately decorated with mythological subjects, such as Jason taking the Golden Fleece, the punishment of Marsyas by Apollo, the story of the Danaids, the liberation of Aeson and a troop of Moenads riding on panthers. It is conjectured that this vestibule was a place where, in

the early decades of the first century of our era, mystic rites were celebrated. Indeed, it is supposed that this was the exact locality of an historical event, described by Tacitus in the twelfth book of his "Annals" as having happened in 53 A. D., during the reign of Claudius. The historian relates how Agrippina, mother of the future Emperor Nero, coveted the gardens of T. Statilius Taurus, who had been Consul a few years earlier and Governor of Africa, and how she improvised an accusation against him through a certain Tarquinius Priscus of practicing illegal mystic rites. Statilius Taurus anticipated his trial, and now, nearly 19 centuries later, an accidental landslide on the railway has led to the elucidation of this forgotten episode of Roman history.

WORK OF CLEARING THE MINE FIELDS

Force Was Recruited for Gigan-
tic Task in Britain, Numbering
600 Officers and 16,000 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The subject of mines and mine fields was naturally a very live one for all those who had to do any journeying by sea during the war, as well as for the belligerent naval forces and the soldiers passing between the various theaters of war. Many were the speculations as to the number of mines which had been laid by one side or the other and there was more than curiosity as to whether these mines would constitute a recurring danger to navigation, even after hostilities had ceased.

The statement which was recently issued by the First Lord of the Admiralty explanatory of the navy estimates for 1919-20 had an interesting paragraph on the subject of mine clearance, from which it appears that no fewer than 1360 mine fields or groups of mines were laid by the Germans in proximity to the British coast. Altogether these mine fields represented some 11,000 mines, about 90 per cent of which were laid by submarines. Abroad 60 fields were laid, totalling some 1200 mines, and of these 60 per cent were laid by submarines. The British themselves naturally completely outstripped this record and laid some 65,000 mines in home waters and 8000 in the Mediterranean. These had to be swept up if navigation was to be resumed on the pre-war scale with any safety.

Areas Swept Twice

The Admiralty had all its arrangements made for clearance work before the war ended and these were put into operation immediately after the armistice. The British assumed the task of clearing the coast of the British Isles, the North Sea, to a longitude of 4 degrees east, and areas in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Various areas at home and abroad were placed under mine clearance officers working in the Admiralty for the commanders-in-chief abroad. All areas were swept twice and if necessary three times, and for this purpose, some 1000 vessels were employed, the object being to complete the clearance of all areas before the end of November, 1919. This task, it may be stated, was successfully accomplished.

Demobilization and other problems necessitated a steady reduction in the number of vessels engaged in the work and the formation of an organization manned by volunteers, who signed on for three months at special rates of pay, which organization was succeeded by a special mine clearance force, the members of which signed on until November 30, 1919.

Risks Reduced to Minimum

This force, which was very quickly recruited, totaled 600 officers and 16,000 men. The household vessels with which operations began was reduced by April, 1919, to just over 400, and by the middle of October to under 100. Special forms of sweep were evolved in certain areas to eliminate danger, and the whole organization was worked out on the basis of reducing risks to the very minimum. So successful were the precautions taken that the total loss of life, according to the First Lord's statement, amounted at the conclusion of operations to only 6 per cent.

As already stated, the British share in the clearance operations was continued within the schedule time and the areas for which Great Britain was responsible were confidently declared to be quite free of mines. For some time it is possible that there will be an element, but a very small element, of danger from drifting mines, but even this will be almost entirely eliminated when all the mine fields have been swept. Bottom sweeping which was carried out in large areas, especially under fishing grounds, is still in progress, and will be carried out by the post-war mine sweeping flotilla manned by permanent naval ratings, until there is no longer any necessity for this.

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POLITICAL FAITH OF THE MAGYARS

Former Minister Says Hungarians
Are Republican and Are Im-
bued With Kossuthian Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Despite the recent repeated assertions to the contrary of those now in power in Budapest, Dr. Oskar Jaszi has just been affirming to a representative of the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" that the Magyars are profoundly Republican at heart.

Dr. Jaszi, who sat in the Karolyi Cabinet as Minister of Nationalities, and who even before the war had a European reputation for genuinely democratic convictions, has been living in Vienna since the March revolution drove him and his associates from their country. From that point of vantage he has been closely watching the course of events at home, and, as already stated, it is in face of these that he still contends that the great majority of his nation is inherently republican.

Demand for Republic

"The republic, he assured his interviewer, was not created by the Karolyi Government; rather was it imposed upon that government by public opinion. 'We did not propose,' he said, 'to complicate our difficult position by problems of state reform, but the whole land was in an upheaval of republican enthusiasm. Soldiers, peasants, citizens, artists, clergy (even to a very exalted personage whom I will not name now) all were imbued with republicanism. And this attitude is not to be regarded as a consequence of military defeat; it corresponds to our historical traditions. The true Magyars were imbued with Kossuthian ideas.'

The fact that the scene has changed

today, Dr. Jaszi went on to argue, is explainable not only by reason of the circumstance that the deeds of the Communists have awakened all the conservative and dominating tendencies in Magyar society, but also by the fact that the change is largely the result of a determined and brutal propaganda conducted by those now in power in Hungary.

Possibilities of Future

The question of the possibilities of the future having been raised, Dr. Jaszi remarked that Hungary's future must necessarily be bound up with that of the other states formed from out of the former Dual Monarchy. "Every day that passes," he said, "seems to me to confirm the correctness of my old idea, the Danubian Confederation. The new national states that have arisen will not be capable of existing until they are brought together in a democratic alliance; neither the economic misery nor the national division can be solved in any other way."

"We must either follow the splendid example of the Swiss Confederation, or there will arise a new Macedonia. The plans for a restoration of the Hapsburgs have their foundation simply and solely in the unconscious impulse of the peoples toward unity and combination, which becomes stronger from day to day. If we do not succeed in creating a free confederation of these young states, a democratic-republican foundation, it will come to a military-imperialistic synthesis. It is strange that the entente does not know how to estimate this danger rightly."

NOVEL TESTS MADE IN CHILDREN'S LECTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first of a series of lectures for children was given at the Royal Institution of Great Britain recently by Prof. W. H. Bragg.

The course deals with "The World of Sound," and this lecture was entitled "What is Sound?" To illustrate the sound waves in solids, the lecturer performed an interesting experiment by Professor Tyndall. A musical box was set playing in the basement of the building and a long rod went down from the lecture hall into the basement through holes in the floor. At first nothing could be heard, but when Professor Bragg placed a tray and the body of a violin on the top of the rod, the music could be heard plainly. It was also heard when an ordinary soft felt hat was placed on the end of the rod, the professor borrowing the hat in the approved style of a professional conjurer. He explained that the rod had not a big enough surface to give a push to the air and start the sound waves vibrating through it.

Professor Bragg then illustrated how air and gas conveyed sound, by showing how the sound of a bell, ringing inside a bell-shaped glass, died away as the air or gas inside was pumped out. With a water-tight buzzer used in Admiralty experiments he showed how sound could be heard through water. Sound waves, he said, did not interfere with each other, which was very important as otherwise all conversations might be confused and interrupted. A further experiment was one of Professor Tyndall's, called "The Sensitive Flame." This flame was connected with a gasometer in another room, and it jumped and flared at the slightest sound. Every time the lecturer used the letter "s" it jumped, and when the delighted audience of children applauded, it flared furiously in response. When the lecturer rattled a bunch of keys or clinked two coins, it again flared up.

Finally, the lecturer used a "bird call" whistle whose note was too high, and whose sound waves were too short, to be heard by most in the hall, but the flame detected it. The lecturer also showed an interesting experiment of Lord Rayleigh's, reflecting the note of the whistle with a glass on the note, which flickered furiously.



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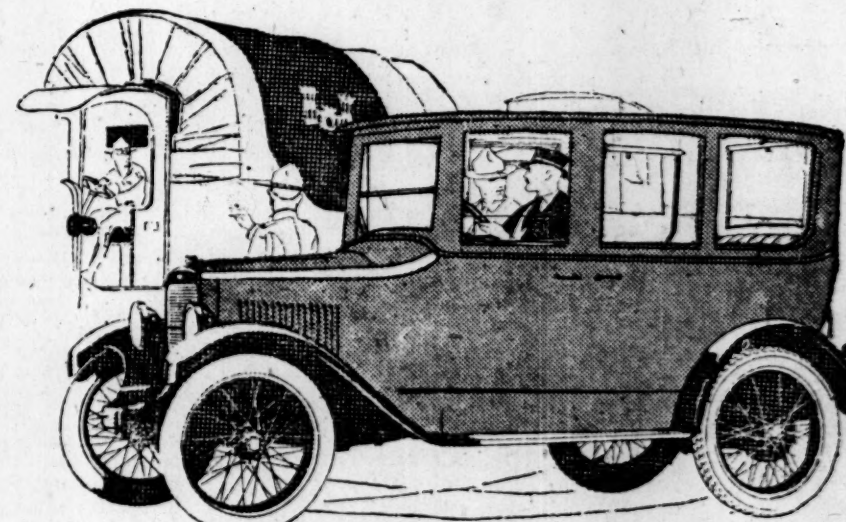
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OUTSTANDING MEN IN BRITISH POLITICS

While Prime Minister's Dominant Position Has Hardly Been Weakened, There Is Lack of Ability Among Opponents

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—Indispensability is a failing of which prime ministers are more commonly accused than other people. There is, of course, no indispensable person, but every British prime minister in recent times has been regarded as indispensable, if only from the relative point of view of his own party, until he has been replaced or succeeded by someone else. It was so with Mr. Asquith during the war. It is so with Mr. Lloyd George in this heaving, turbulent peace. Very likely it will be so with Mr. Lloyd George's successor, unless the illusion of indispensability has been quite exploded by that time.

It may at any rate be said with some conviction that Mr. Lloyd George has more the appearance of indispensability than most politicians and statesmen. Here is a political leader without a party, worse still, from the point of view of politics as a game without a political machine behind him. Yet he dominates a Parliament and even a government to most of the members of which he is politically opposed. He may not be able to survive politically without them; it seems quite certain that they cannot survive without him.

Capacity to Get Things Done

The strength of the Prime Minister, now, as during the war, lies in his capacity to get a move on, to get things done. His enemies accuse him of window-dressing, of stirring up a vast amount of dust without getting much "forwarder," of playing to the gallery. For the purposes of this article it is not necessary to decide how much truth there is in these accusations; they may be set against the acclamations of his indispensability. His government was not on the losing side in the war at any rate, and against some notable failures in the peace he can get some striking legislative successes. The fact remains that the whole country, to a very great extent, looks to the Prime Minister as the man who can get things done.

In Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George rules, to an extent even Mr. Asquith has never excelled, by his unrivaled understanding of the House of Commons and by his gifts as an orator. In recent times there has been a tendency to despise the arts of the politician and to extol the "business man" as the best leader of political parties as well as of industry. Yet one has only to study the House of Commons when Sir Eric Geddes is piloting a bill through it and when Mr. Lloyd George is busy solving some parliamentary crisis to realize that even the ablest business man—and there are few abler than Sir Eric—may be entirely lacking in qualities and knowledge which are essential for government. The handling of Parliament, in short, is just as difficult and intricate a matter as indeed much more so than, the handling of "big business."

Powers of Oratory

As to oratory, the Prime Minister is accused of "spell-binding," and there is no denying a considerable amount of justice in the accusation. To see and hear the Prime Minister sweeping the House of Commons off its feet during some critical debate and bringing it round wholeheartedly to support his government, and to realize some time after it is all over that he has perhaps hardly attempted to deal with a single real criticism is to have a lesson in what oratory can do. When all that is admitted, however, it has also to be allowed that the Prime Minister's oratory is essentially an expression of his great and genuine patriotism and of his characteristic qualities of vision and hope and buoyancy and for that reason exercises a perfectly legitimate effect. It is a powerful weapon and the Prime Minister wields it with skill.

His famous oratorical interlude during the economy debate in the House of Commons, made in reply to a motion for a levy on capital to which he did not even refer, was a definite act of policy. It not only made safe a government somewhat shaken by internal and external attack, but it had a profound effect in restoring throughout the business community that confidence which is essential to the functioning of the national organism. These were important and probably legitimate achievements which had to be admitted even if cool critics felt that Mr. Lloyd George did not attempt to meet the essential charges of waste and extravagance made against his government and did not attempt to explain how the country's financial problem was, in the long run, to be met.

Leader of Conservative Party

At the close of the Parliamentary session, then, the Prime Minister's dominating position in the councils of the nation has hardly been weakened. Meantime his close political confidant, Mr. Bonar Law, has also, on the whole, maintained the position he won during the war. His leadership of the House has been marked by characteristic tact and engaging frankness. He carries weight with his opponents by his courtesy and downright honesty. His outstanding abilities, which struggle to assert themselves against a characteristic modesty and even diffidence, have been shown in numerous debates and have frequently carried the government through with flying colors. He is not an orator, but his speeches have been marked by a mastery of the facts and power of logical ana-

lysis which have made their own appeal to the House. Despite murmurs and occasional mutinies he has not in the least weakened his position as leader of the Conservative Party, the strongest single party in the House.

Once again Mr. Churchill's star is in the ascendant. It can at any rate be said that no statesman has surpassed him in the power to "come back." To imposing intellectual abilities and a quite unrivaled capacity for hard work, he adds oratorical abilities which place him in this respect just behind the Prime Minister himself. Where the Prime Minister drives for the central and essential fact and plays the light upon it from a variety of angles, the Secretary for War marshals all the facts in their proper order with a grasp and mastery which simply devastates all the opposition that can be bought against it in the present Parliament. His failure to impose his own Russian policy on the government and Parliament has hardly shaken his position. At the same time he remains the loneliest of politicians. He is without a party, without even a group of admiring followers. His commanding abilities make him useful to any government, but his isolation weakens him.

Man of Outstanding Ability

Mr. Montagu has one of the greatest of legislative achievements to his credit and there is nothing fictitious about his share in it. The Government of India Act is mainly his work. It has brought him a well-deserved recognition as a man of outstanding ability and great, though quiet, force of character. Though not a parliamentary force like Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Churchill, he has the esteem of the House of Commons. Austen Chamberlain is another statesman whom, like Mr. Churchill, has come back. He has still to prove that he has the outstanding qualifications required by a finance minister in these terrific times, but his defense of the government in financial debates and his speeches on subjects like Premium Bonds have definitely marked him out as part of the heavy artillery on the government benches.

Sir Eric and Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Transport and president of the Board of Trade, respectively, have been much subjected to the fire of criticism. They have not adapted themselves readily to the unique and indefinable "atmosphere" of the House of Commons which they are apt to irritate. The House suspects Sir Eric of trying to domineer over it; of trying to drive his legislative projects through it with the finesse of a tank. It suspects Sir Auckland of feeling superior to it and has not yet discovered his keen sense of humor. At the same time it recognizes them both as men of quite exceptional ability and is confident that the administration of their respective departments will not fall through lack of grip or through inefficiency.

Willingness to Learn

Sir Eric's parliamentary position at the moment is the stronger of the two, for not only has he a job specially made for him, peculiarly his own and peculiarly important, but he has shown a real desire to forget that the House is not a board meeting and a willingness to master the parliamentary method. Finally, Sir Robert Horne is generally spoken of as one of the parliamentary successes of the year. Coming straight to Parliament in December last as a full-fledged minister he has handled succeeding Labor crises with skill and tact and to a striking extent has the confidence of Labor.

The government has suffered to a considerable degree from the lack of parliamentary ability in the ranks of its opponents. Its successes have been too overwhelming to be genuine. Lord Robert Cecil, however, intervenes frequently in debate and his power is recognized. It is based on a striking war record, on marked abilities, and on an obviously honest concern for the public welfare. He is a real leader with a small but able following among the Unionist members who have recognized that this is a new era to which old political catchwords hardly apply and he has been curiously successful in winning the approval of the Labor members. One of the chief architects of the League of Nations, he will perhaps consider himself free to play a decisive part in politics when that institution is definitely functioning in international affairs.

Opposition Members

Among the Liberal opposition, its leader, Sir Donald Maclean, carries as much weight as anybody. He plays the part of opposition leader with dignity, and his honest liberalism commands respect. For all their ability the leaders of the parliamentary Labor Party do not carry the weight one might expect in the House. They are not left a sufficiently free hand by the Labor movement outside and their preoccupation with that movement interferes with their regular attendance at debates. Of them all Mr. Clynes secures the fullest House and he has a breadth of outlook and a thoughtfulness for the welfare of the nation as a whole, as well as of the Labor section of it, which commend him to the House. Arthur Henderson, Vernon Hartshorn, and Mr. Bruce hold the attention of the House, but they only intervene when Labor topics are to the fore.

So far there has hardly been a name mentioned which is not that of an old parliamentary hand and that itself is an important, if limited, criticism of the present Parliament. On the back benches there are a number of capable Unionists, several aggressive and clever Labor members, and one or two hard-working and solid Labor men. But so far no member has arisen on the back benches who can frighten the "Old Guard," as Lord Randolph Churchill and even Winston himself used to do. Next session may produce him and if it does it will be all to the good of Parliament. Meantime the potentialities of Lady Astor, M. P., remain the chief "x" factor in politics.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS MEET IN CONGRESS

Party, Which Has Lately Shown Strength and Activity, Votes in Favor of Adherence to the Second International

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—In view of the rapid increase of late in the strength and activities of the Socialist Party in Spain and the new importance of working-class organization in general in the country, special interest has been attached to the congress of the Socialist Party held in Madrid.

Matters of doctrine and tactics have been argued thoroughly, and the two big questions have been, in the domain of home policy, as to the extent to which the party should associate itself with other political groups for the furtherance of its objects, and, in the domain of foreign policy, as to whether the Spanish Socialist Party should declare itself for the Second or the Third International. In regard to both of these matters a wide division of opinion has been manifested, for in Spain now as elsewhere there are among the Socialists the moderates, who would proceed cautiously and derive what help they can from other sections of political thought until they are strong enough to declare an absolute independence, while there are also the extremists who would rush forward at once to what they regard as their ideal.

Which International?

The debate on the question of the International was interesting, animated, and from the party's point of view, important. Lucio Martinez was presiding, when Garcia Cortes brought the subject up, dealing first of all with the attitude of the Second International to the war and blaming it not because it could not prevent the war, but because it had not done all that it might have done to prevent it. Then he made an exposition of the elements of which both Internationals are composed, minutely examined the progress and tendencies of the Russian revolution, and read the manifesto of the Third International. Vandervelde, he said, would seat himself at the conference table of Versailles when he would not go to the conference of Berne.

However, on the whole, he thought

that all the errors committed by the Belgian and German Socialists were of such a character that they should regard them merely as mistakes, but made in good faith, and that those who made them were after all not traitors to their ideal. At the conclusion of a speech that was much applauded, he said that if the party believed it ought to wait longer and allow the bourgeois element to do its work before proceeding to revolution, then the only logical course of procedure was to remain in the Second International, but if they felt that their great revolutionary work was already triumphing, then most decidedly they ought to enter the Third.

Socialism and Monarchical Ministry

Next came Indalecio Prieto, the Socialist deputy for Bilbao, who spoke disdainfully of the attitude and action of a large section of the party. He attacked an eminent brother Socialist, Nunez de Arenas, for having some years ago put forward the ridiculous opposition that Socialism might form part of a monarchical ministry, and said that now this same member was acting in such a manner as to throw the party into chaos. When Indalecio Prieto proceeded to hint that when the time came to consider the making of a revolution Madrid was the most suitable atmosphere as a center of the proceedings, there were loud protests from different parts of the hall, and Mr. Besteiro, the university professor, had to get up and explain to the congress what Mr. Prieto really meant. The latter then went on to condemn very vigorously the splitting up of the party into sections of the Right and Left, hinting at great divisions at a time of the most acute crisis as regarded all matters of government and the system thereof. As to the Russian revolution he characterized it as a political experiment the result of which was not yet known and quoted some comments by Gorki, separating himself from the Bolsheviks. He set forth the attitude of the Socialist minority, and gave warm praise to the efforts and conduct in the past of the great Socialist leader, Pablo Iglesias.

After Mr. Torralba had made a vigorous statement in favor of the Third International, Mr. Besteiro rose and was followed with close attention. He said there was now something he might say that he had not done on his return from Berne where he came into contact with and spoke to the Russian Maximalists, and it was that in the conference at Berne those Maximalists, as it seemed to him, produced no ideas of a practical character nor did they do anything practical. The

Russian revolution was the result of the ruin caused by Tsardom. They could not apply in Spain the same revolutionary means as in Russia. The European social problem resolved itself into this, that each country should make its own revolution in accordance with the circumstances in which it was situated, and in Spain it must be made by constant pressure against Capital. The Republican Party in the country had kept up the comedy of preparing for a revolution that never seemed to get any nearer. Then, as vice-president of the party, he read a resolution of the majority of the executive committee on this matter, affirming that in their opinion the Spanish Socialist Party ought to support the Second International.

Mr. Anguiano, secretary of the National Committee, replied to Mr. Besteiro, declaring that the Socialist ideal found its exact expression in the dictatorship of the Russian proletariat, and that being the case he asked for the incorporation of the Spanish Socialists in the Third International. At this stage a separate resolution was submitted by Fabra Rivas and Perez Solis, two influential members of the party, who were of opinion that there should be neither Second nor Third International but that all sections of Socialist opinion should be united in one single international. Fabra Rivas, in supporting his idea, urged that after all there was only one proletariat and there should be only one international. He asked that the congress should send a representation to the International Socialist congress to be held in Geneva.

"Historic Country Divisions"

Verdes Montenegro, an eminent member of the party, who at a previous session, had been threatening resignation for the way in which his utterances and propositions had been treated by those in authority at the congress, now spoke in favor of an internationalism which favored the disappearance of the "historic country divisions." The question of native minorities, he said, was a matter of adjectives; the substantive was the international in the human sense, and the international that had triumphed in Russia was the classic, healthy, and rejuvenated international.

Professor Ovejero, also of the Central University, came forward as an extremist, telling the congress that in his view the internationalism of the Second International was false. It had failed in its duty many times, especially in its association with the sacred union which so far from having anything sacred about it he considered to be a sacrilegious union. What they had at the present time, he said,

BRITAIN STILL NEEDS WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has issued an influential signed letter, drawing attention to the scale upon which women are being dismissed from every sort of employment.

While recognizing that the claims of discharged service men must stand before those of women, the signatories emphatically protest against the dismissal of women, in favor of men and boys who have never seen service. "These dismissals," the letter states, "are even taking place in occupations acknowledged before the war to be women's work, and we have incontrovertible evidence that cases are common, where wage-earning women with children to support, are being superseded by young single men. No reason of less efficiency on the part of the women is given, but rather the course appears to be pursued in response to a growing demand of men, to monopolize all trades and industries, except those so underpaid and unskilled that no man desires to enter them."

"In face of the experience gained during the war of the industrial capacities of women, we regard this tendency to segregate them in a small group," the letter continues, "of overcrowded, unskilled occupations, as not only cruel injustice to them, but a menace to the economic welfare of the country, which urgently calls for a greater national productivity." The signatories include the Countess of Portsmouth and Viscountess Rhonda.

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Women's Black Russia Calf Lace Boot, perforated wing cap; all sizes, Triple A to D. Replacement value \$19.00. Now **9.85**

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For Women and Misses in tan grain leather, in best style; made to last several seasons. Replacement value \$18.00. Now **11.85**

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Men's Dark Tan Lace Boot, Winter and early Spring weight. Replacement value \$8.00. Now **14.00**

Men's Plain Toe Boot, dark brown, genuine Cordovan (broken sizes). Replacement value \$15.00. Now **11.00**

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Misses' and Children's Tan Calfskin Lace Boots, plastic last; sizes 11 to 2. Replacement value \$10.00. Now **7.00**

Growing Girls' Black Calf, Gray Top Lace Boot and Tan Calfskin Boot, with sand color cloth top; medium toe and heel. Replacement value \$13.00. Now **8.00**

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When you come to the February Sale of Furniture take the time to see these rugs. A further dislocation of industry, caused by the Bolshevik invasion of Western Asia, means few rugs, and few rugs means high prices. There are 205 rugs in this sale, all priced below present prevailing rates.

Twenty Room Size 20 to 30 per cent. less

Name	Size	Grade	Sale Price
India	13.6 x 11.6 ft.	450	350
Gulistan	13.7 x 9.10 ft.	475	375
Mahal	13.1 x 10.6 ft.	585	425
Mahal	13.4 x 8.10 ft.	550	475
Melas	14.10 x 12.2 ft.	725	575
Hamadan	12.6 x 9.8 ft.	750	600
Khorassan	19.4 x 8.6 ft.	1,250	750
India	22 x 14.10 ft.	1,250	750
Hamadan	20 x 13.8 ft.	1,450	950
Hamadan	20.0 x 8 ft.	1,250	975
Serapi	18 x 13.9 ft.	1,250	975
Serapi	19.9 x 13 ft.	1,350	975
Serapi	18.10 x 12.9 ft.	1,250	975
Sarouk	14.7 x 10.2 ft.	1,450	1,050
Fabrez	21.9 x 13.5 ft.	1,500	1,175
Sarouk	13.2 x 10.5 ft.	1,500	1,250
Mahal	24.6 x 13.6 ft.	1,650	1,250
Sarouk	17.6 x 12.6 ft.	2,000	1,585
Sarouk	17.8 x 12 ft.	2,750	2,150
Sarouk	18 x 12.7 ft.	2,750	2,350

Mats and Small Rugs 10 to 331-3 per cent. less

25 Turkish and Persian mats, \$10 to \$22.50
Anatolian, Arak and Shiras weaves. Sizes 1.8 x 1.9 to 4.1 x 1.8 ft. \$15 to \$35 grades.
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25 Hatchi Bokhara rugs, \$115 to \$165
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20 Khiva Bokhara rugs, \$69 to \$79
Rich, silky; heart sizes; \$90 to \$110 grades.
12 antique Kazak rugs, \$95
Sizes 7.8 x 3.6 to 7.7 x 4.2 ft., \$150 grades.
12 fine Kermanshah rugs, \$240 to \$325
Beautiful shades of ivory, old rose, light blue and dark blue. Average size 6.6 x 4.6 ft., \$300 to \$425 grades.

56 Chinese Rugs

12. sizes 4 x 2 ft., \$45 grade. \$29.50
18. sizes 6 x 3 to 7 x 4 ft., \$95 to \$225 grades. \$65 to \$165
6. average size 9 x 6 ft., \$275 grade. \$189
20. sizes 10 x 8 to 18 x 12 ft., \$400 to \$1250 grades. \$295 to \$950

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WORK OF BRITAIN'S RAILWAY EXECUTIVE

Sir E. Geddes Says It Has Done Task of Which It Is "Justly Proud and for Which Country Should Be Grateful"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—In his speech on the second reading of the Transport Bill, Sir Eric Geddes said, "The executive committee have done a work of which they are justly proud, and for which the country should be grateful." Individual railway companies have issued statements as to their part in the war, but there is no record of the important part played by the railway executive committee, which lately ceased to exist, in controlling and coordinating the working of the railways.

The committee was formed in 1912 for the purpose of taking over the railways and operating them in time of war as a single system. Prior to 1912 any emergency plans were prepared by the Railway War Council. In the first instance nine general managers of railways in Great Britain constituted the committee, but this number was subsequently increased to 12, one of whom, Sir Herbert Walker, K. C. B., general manager of the London and South Western Railway, has been acting chairman since August, 1914. Ireland has a separate executive committee, which came into existence in December, 1916.

A Model Plan

The plan adopted by the committee for the unification of the railways was a model of simplicity. The staff of each railway remained under the control of its own directors and officers, and by this method the existing organizations were left undisturbed and resulted in smooth working from the commencement. Problems necessitating special deliberation were in the first instance thoroughly examined by subcommittees of specialists in the particular railway branch affected. If special emergency time-tables were required to be prepared for the movements of troops, the chief traffic managers of all the principal railways would meet and work up a scheme for submission to the executive committee. A question affecting electrical engineering would be referred to railway electrical engineers, and so on. No additional staff was used, the existing railway staff in every case carrying out the work with its ordinary duties.

By this means the staff requirements of the executive committee were kept down to an extraordinarily low figure, and it is not surprising that a keen Member of Parliament, on the watch for extravagant expenditures, dropped his inquiries when he found that the staff consisted of 12 men and 11 women. The executive committee rented modest offices at Westminster, and commenced work on August 1, 1914. From that day to the present time they devoted themselves to solving the complicated problems arising out of war conditions.

Great Task Quietly Accomplished

The first duty of the committee was the carrying of the troops mobilized in the earlier days of the world war. So complete were the arrangements made in pre-war days that the expeditionary force was carried to the ports of embarkation well ahead of schedule time. Not a single detail in the assembly and working of trains had been forgotten, and the whole task was accomplished so quietly that the British public did not know that troops had left England until it was announced that they were in battle formation in Belgium. It was a triumph for British railway organization. There have been constant complaints that railway authorities have

too often veiled their methods in secrecy, but the policy was fully justified in war time, and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent information leaking out. The committee was certainly successful in this respect, but the fact that the ordinary train services were run at the same time that large military movements were in progress, prevented the enemy from gaining a full knowledge of the actual state of affairs. In enemy countries railways were sometimes closed for days together to allow the passage of troops, revealing valuable information of the enemy's intentions.

The movement of troops of the regular army was followed by the concentration of large numbers of men of the new armies, and they were regularly carried in hundreds of thousands every week from and to training centers, and from the centers to their homes and back again. In the carriage of goods and merchandise the railways immediately felt the effects of war. Admiralty coal which was formerly sea-borne was sent up to Scotland from South Wales by train.

Drastic Curtailments

Imports being cut off had to be replaced by home production, and quantities of pitwood, iron ore, and foodstuffs swelled the growing volume of traffic. Goods carried by canal gradually fell off by some 5,000,000 tons per annum and were put on rail, and just at the time when munition traffic was increasing by thousands of tons a week, the executive committee had to supply 300 locomotives for France. It was at this stage that the committee found it necessary to order the drastic curtailment of passenger train services, the restriction of traveling, and the withdrawal of many facilities. About the same time steps were taken to eliminate the light loading of wagons and the concentration of loads by allocating traffic between certain points by specific routes. That was probably the most important measure introduced during the war and resulted in great economy in working. It saved the railways from drifting into a chaotic state and is a complete vindication of the policy of unification. The acting chairman of the committee, in his evidence before the select committee on transport, stated that the "allocation" system resulted in less congestion during the war than in any one winter before the war.

Committee Makes Munitions

The war services of the railway companies were not confined to traffic questions. Soon after the outbreak of war the executive committee arranged for the adaptation of railway workshops for the manufacture of munitions, and during the war made, at cost price, war material to the value of £15,000,000. The making of munitions did not exhaust the long tale of their activities, and, with steadily diminishing resources in men and material the year 1918 brought with it new problems. A coal famine was threatened and it was found necessary still further to reduce passenger train services. The main line trains alone were restricted to 40 per cent less than they were in 1913. Civilians were discouraged from traveling, but despite this abnormal traffic was experienced in the summer months. In addition, the railways carried American troops by the hundred thousand, and more British troops, naval ratings, and government officials than at any previous stage of the war.

The armistice brought no relief as the already overtaxed railways were called upon to deal with repatriated prisoners, Belgian refugees returning to their homes, troops on leave, and again an abnormal civilian traffic. The Select Committee on Transport reported that "the success that has attended the operation of the railways throughout the war, which has been superior to that witnessed in any other belligerent country, affords conclusive proof both of the adequacy of the arrangements which had been made in advance, and of the capacity of those who had been concerned with their execution."

LOOKING BACK AT LABOR IN BRITAIN

Retrospect of British Labor Activities in 1919 Reveals Presence of Conflict in Movement

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—A retrospective glance upon the activities of the various sections that make up the great British Labor movement, since the general election early in 1919, reveals the presence of a conflict inside the movement itself, carried on often enough with as much zeal and energy as Labor is wont to exert upon employers from time to time.

If it were possible to take a chart showing the ebb and flow of the opposing trains of thought, the curves would approximate to that of waves of the ocean, the industrialists sharing alternately the position on the crest. There are strong personalities in Labor's ranks who have nothing but contempt for the parliamentary machine, and there are others no less strong in character who foreshadow distress, chaos, and disaster if Labor ultimately selects the industrial weapon in its efforts to achieve emancipation.

The Two Labor Schools

Both these schools are determined, and their relative positions on the chart are fixed by the influence which their arguments have on the rank and file. The vast majority of the workers have no particular bias one way or the other, are undecided which school of thought to follow, and are swayed from day to day, first in their adherence to political methods, then to industrial, almost entirely by the events of the moment. The domestic or internal conflict, then, inside the movement can be traced to a desire to capture this huge vacillating throng, to shape, mold, and prepare it for the day of Labor's triumph.

A year ago Labor looked forward cheerfully to the general election and the return of its candidates to St. Stephens in sufficient numbers to influence the policy of the government. Even the most optimistic among Labor's advocates never believed that any more than this could be accomplished.

The results, however, were extremely disappointing, and for reasons which are mainly set out by the writer at the time. There is no need to recapitulate the history of the Labor Party for the year immediately preceding the election, except to recall the circumstance of how the loyal and patriotic of Labor's candidates were confused with the small group of Independent Labor Party pacifists and

shared their fate at the polls; how this same group were responsible for the tactical blunders on the eve of the poll, resulting in a weakened parliamentary group. In spite of a considerable increase in the number of Labor candidates, instead of the 150 odd which it was confidently expected would find their way to Westminster, little more than a third of that number were returned.

Party's Insignificant Role

Reviewing the situation at the time the writer expressed the opinion that the Labor Party would immediately set about the task of recovering its lost prestige and deny the right of the Independent Labor Party element to dominate its counsels. That prophetic statement has been fulfilled very completely, as not for many years past has the party played such an insignificant rôle in the Labor movement as it plays today.

But the tactical blunders which brought disappointment to the political side of the movement were also responsible for other far-reaching effects. Undoubtedly the tremendous wave of industrial unrest which swept over the countryside in the first months of the year, the great strikes on the Clyde, and in Belfast, and other large centers, were to a very considerable extent due to the failure of the party at the general election, coupled with the poor showing of the Labor members in the House of Commons during the first session. Everywhere vast numbers of men and women were being discharged; all the indications went to show that there would be an unemployed army of immense proportions, and the outbreaks could all be traced to a demand for a shorter working week in order to absorb the unemployed—in a word, to accomplish by industrial methods that which many had hoped to achieve through the Parliamentary Party's pressure and influence in Parliament.

Great masses of people who were otherwise quite constitutional in their mental outlook, despairing of having a Labor government, which then seemed so remote, transferred their allegiance to the direct action policy, with the result that the industrialists appeared in the ascendancy right through the Trade Union Congress and Labor Party conferences, down to the railway strike. Riding on the crest of the wave, the struggle between the railwaymen and the resources at the

disposal of the government, undoubtedly gave the industrialists furiously to think.

Extraordinary Results Achieved

Supplementing this are the extraordinary results which Labor has achieved both at the parliamentary by-elections and the municipal elections in November. The young man in a hurry sees that he may not have to wait so long to obtain his parliamentary majority as the conditions and results of a year or less ago warranted him in believing. Especially is this so in view of the magnificent result of the St. Alban's election, the outstanding feature of which is the fact that, in a constituency which is decidedly middle class, these "black-coat" workers of the city are abandoning the two historic parties and are throwing in their lot with Labor.

The man in the street can see little connection between a parliamentary election and the irresponsible lightning strike enthusiasts of the trade union movement. The attitude of the middle class has always been a source of anxiety to Labor and has provided the industrialists with an argument in favor of their policy. It is certain that a succession of parliamentary labor victories will have a steady effect in the workshop, the factories, and the mine, and rob the direct action enthusiast of much of his thunder. In the election referred to above this was the first occasion the electorate had had the opportunity of expressing their attitude toward a Labor nominee. The local Labor organization was barely a year old, but came within 800 votes of the successful candidate who was the nominee of the Coalition, with the Liberal a very bad third.

The miners, too, are closely watching the results of the by-elections, and no doubt their decision to post-

WORK OF CHILDREN ON FARMS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ALBANY, New York.—An attack upon the system of the rural districts of employing children for heavy farm labor, was made by W. L. Brockaway, a well-known Syracuse breeder at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. Mr. Brockaway declared that the children on the farms of New York State were being subjected to the same unendurable yoke as those employed in sweat shops.

"Children on farms today are compelled to do all manner of chores which are beyond their strength, and the hours of their labor is never taken into consideration," said Mr. Brockaway. "There has been legislation for minors in factories and in other industries, and there should be legislation of a similar character for the rural minors who perform duties of drudgery without hope of relief."

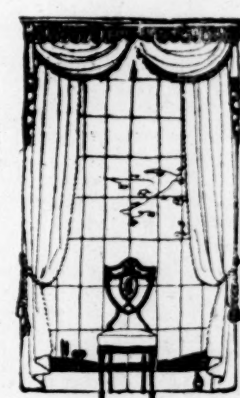
Mr. Brockaway declared that it was this drudgery which was accountable for the many instances of home-leaving for the cities on the part of young people born and brought up in the country. He pointed out that frequently children who were compelled to do endless chores were the children and relatives of the farmers themselves.

PROPOSED NEW YORK MILK COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—A state commission of three, appointed by the Governor at \$7500 a year each, to control production, distribution, sale and price of milk and transportation, manufacture, storage and price of milk products, with power to investigate methods and costs of production and handling by producers, manufacturers and distributors, is provided for in a bill introduced by George F. Thompson, state Senator, to carry out Gov. Alfred E. Smith's recommendation that the milk industry be made a public utility under state control.

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PROCEEDINGS IN INDUSTRIAL COURT

Public May Initiate Action Under Kansas Plan—Collective Bargaining Recognized—Strike and Lockout Are Prohibited

The Christian Science Monitor prints today the second of three articles giving the specific terms of the new industrial relations court plan, just adopted by the Kansas Legislature. The first of these articles appeared in the issue of January 28, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The public may initiate proceedings in the new industrial relations court of Kansas, through the complaint of either party to any controversy, through the complaint of any 10 citizens, or through the Attorney-General, and the court must give these matters equal consideration with any investigation it may undertake on its own account.

The court may take into consideration, and when fixing any awards must give consideration to, the working and living conditions of the workers, hours of labor, rules and practices and a reasonable minimum wage, or a standard of wages.

"All such terms," says the bill, "conditions and wages shall be just and reasonable and such as to enable the industries to continue with reasonable efficiency to produce or transport their products."

Requirements Fixed

The bill fixes these requirements in Section 9 for both Capital and Labor:

"It is hereby declared necessary for the promotion of the general welfare that workers engaged in any of said industries, employments, utilities or common carriers shall receive at all times a fair wage and have healthful and moral surroundings while engaged in such labor; and that capital invested therein shall receive at all times a fair rate of return to the owners thereof. The right of every person to make his own choice of employment and to make and carry out fair, just and reasonable contracts and agreements of employment is hereby recognized. If, during the continuance of any such employment, the terms or conditions of any such contract or agreement hereafter entered into, are by said court, in any action or proceeding properly before it under the provisions of this act, found to be unfair, unjust or unreasonable, said court of industrial relations may by proper order so modify the terms and conditions thereof that they will be and remain fair, just and reasonable and all such orders shall be enforced as in this act provided."

Collective Bargaining Recognized

Collective bargaining is for the first time recognized by any legislative enactment in this country. Incorporated unions may exercise this right without delay, while unincorporated unions must appoint an agent and each member sign a written agreement authorizing this agent to act for him in dealing with the employer. The unions are required to assume responsibility for their contracts, as well as the employers.

Picketing, intimidation, boycott, discrimination, lockout and strike are all listed among the prohibitions of the bill and they are made unlawful in this State. The bill recognizes the right of any man to quit work when he wishes and to work when he pleases, but the bill specifically prohibits him from inducing others to quit work for the purpose of delaying or hindering production. Also a worker may not conspire with others to induce a strike, or take any other action which would stop production in any essential industry.

Discrimination Prohibited

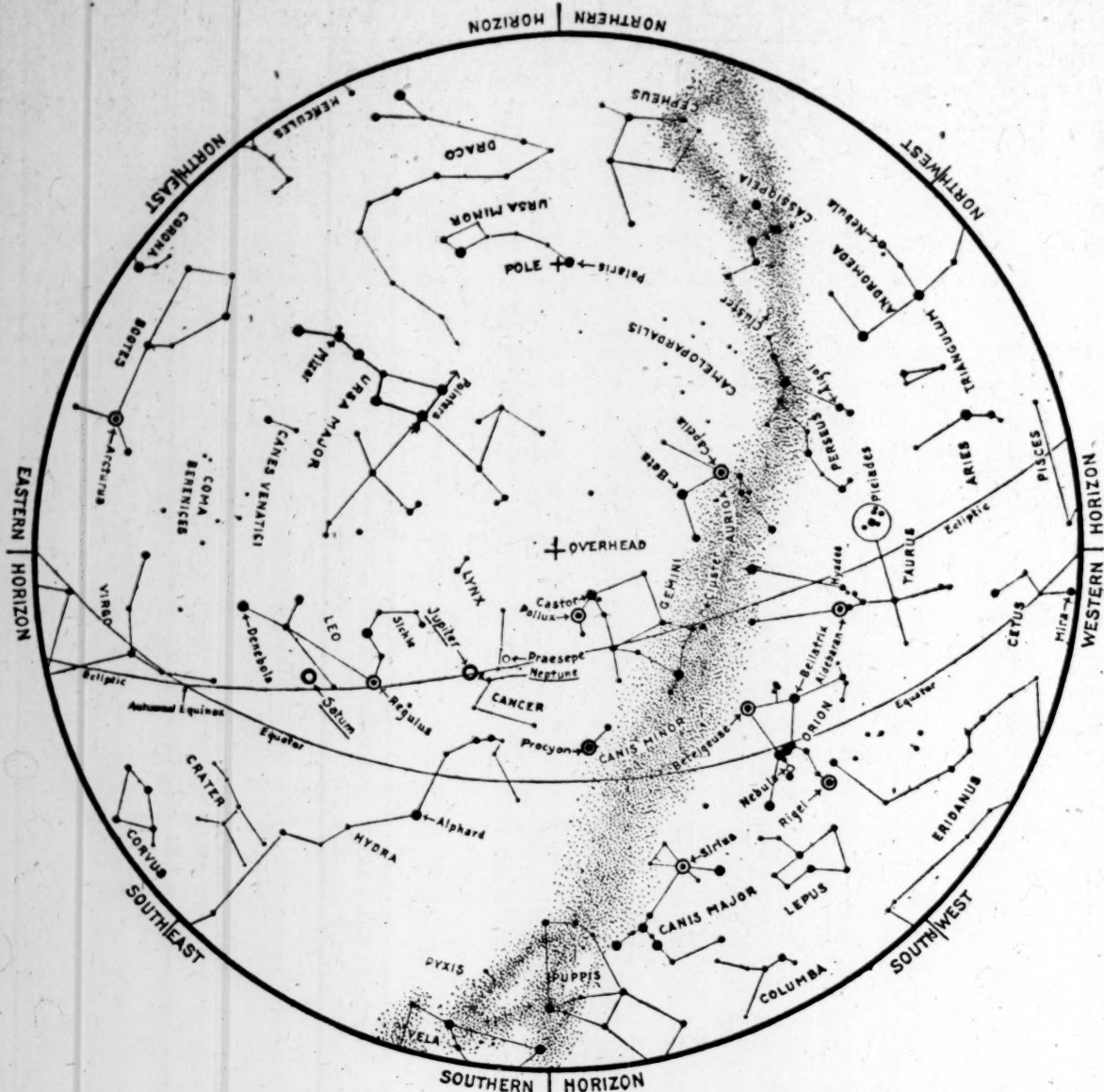
The employer is prohibited from discriminating against or punishing any employee who files a complaint or appears as a witness before the court, and the employer is also prohibited from attempting any lockout, boycott or other effort to limit, hinder or delay production in the least, in any of the essential industries.

If either employer or employee is dissatisfied with the award of the court he may appeal to the Supreme Court to have the evidence reviewed and the decision passed on by the highest tribunal in the State. These cases must be given preference by the Supreme Court. But when the industrial court takes charge of any industrial dispute and has it under investigation the employers and workers must keep production up to the regular mark during the entire period and there may be no strikes while the matter is under investigation or while the case may be pending in the courts. Provision is made for rehearings and modifications of orders, and the Legislature specifically directed the commission that it might make a temporary award to be tried for a definite period when further facts might warrant a change in the award.

NEW IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The provincial government has been asked to bring in legislation to provide for the formation of irrigation districts in Saskatchewan on the local benefit assessment plan, somewhat similar to that in operation in Alberta. The proposal was made for general legislation which could be put in operation in any part of the Province where running water is available, but the request was preferred by residents of the southwest corner of Saskatchewan, where the rainfall in the last three years has been quite inadequate and crops have suffered severely as a result.



The February evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear February 6 at 11 p. m., February 21 at 10 p. m., March 7 at 9 a. m., and March 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR FEBRUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The man in the street takes more stock in the stars than is usually credited to him. At least he is interested enough to ask questions. When some bright planet is visible, every astronomical observatory can tell of frequent calls by letter or telephone asking, "What is that bright star I see now?" The bright star seen this month in the eastern sky is Jupiter, the largest planet of our solar system. Rising at present about sunset, it shines more brightly than even Sirius, the brightest of the stars, and now seen toward the south.

Jupiter is a giant, the big brother of our planetary family, being larger than all the rest of the planets put together. On the other hand, the sun, which governs his movements, would furnish material for more than 1000 Jupiters. Compared with the earth, Jupiter is about 1300 times larger in size, but possesses only about 316 times the earth's mass. This is to say, that on an average, a cubic foot of the earth weighs four times a cubic foot of Jupiter, and therefore the material of this huge planet is but little heavier than water. Nevertheless, the great aggregated mass of Jupiter produces a very strong gravitational pull, and makes things weigh more there than on our earth. For example, a slim lad of 100 pounds would, if transported to Jupiter, find himself burdened with over 250 pounds of flesh. There would be little inducement to action under such conditions.

The Jovian Year

Jupiter is five times as far from the sun as our earth, and has five times the journey to go around that luminary. Moreover, he does not travel as fast as the earth, going only eight miles per second to the earth's 19 miles. The result is that the Jovian year equals about 12 of our years. Though the year is so long, we cannot speak of summer and winter on Jupiter, because its axis is so nearly vertical to the plane of its orbit that there can be no seasonal changes.

A very small telescope or even an opera glass will show Jupiter as a beautiful and interesting object. In our schools days we were taught that our earth is flattened at the poles, the polar diameter being less than the equatorial diameter by 28 miles. In the case of Jupiter, the difference is about 5000 miles and shows clearly in our glass. This extreme flattening is due to the rapid rotation on its axis, for the day in Jupiter is only about 10 hours long. The broad chocolate-colored belts which mark the equatorial regions of Jupiter are another effect of its rapid spinning. With our glass, under favorable conditions, we may see some of the moons of Jupiter. There are nine moons in all, but we shall see only the four found by Galileo with his newly discovered telescope. These satellites are always doing something, and it is interesting to watch them as they play hide and seek in the shadow of the great planet, or combine in various figures as they travel their separate paths. Sometimes all four are in view, and then occasionally every one will be hidden behind the planet. Some will pass in front of the planet, and with a suitable glass we can see their black shadows trailing over the Jovian landscape. These shadows show that the sun is completely covered by the satellite within their area, and tell us that total solar eclipses are not infrequent phenomena on Jupiter.

The Moons of Jupiter

The four bright moons are all as large or larger than our moon, but on account of the huge mass of Jupiter they fly much more swiftly in their orbits. The inner one completes its circuit in less than two days, while the outermost one takes about 16 days. To keep track of the phases of all these moons must be a task for the almanac makers in Jupiter, if any live there. On the other hand such rapid movements must be a great help to navigation. However, we cannot think that there are inhabitants on Jupiter, as the planet seems too young to be suitable for any sort of life as we know it.

The winter constellations at our hour of observation are mostly west of the meridian, and show the progress of the season. Orion is standing erect in the southwest. Above him, near the zenith, Castor and Pollux of Gemini shine brightly. Last year, we may remember, Jupiter was on the west of these stars. Now he has advanced along the ecliptic until he is approaching Regulus. In the west we see Auriga, Taurus, Perseus, and Aries descending toward the horizon. Cetus, Pisces, and Andromeda are already setting. In the east Leo and Virgo are hastening upward. The Y-shaped portion of Virgo now visible was called by the Arabs the "Kennel Corner of the Howling Dogs." Above them is the star Denebola, the "Tail of the Lion." In the northeast, bright Arcturus of Bootes has returned, and reminds us, according to the poet Hesiod, that soon we must prune the vines for the summer growth. Between Arcturus and Denebola lies the clustering constellation of Coma Berenices. Its shimmering stars on a clear, dark night are a marvel of beauty. In the north we have the permanent residents of our sky, the two Bears, the Dragon, with King Caeleus, and his queen Cassiopeia. Round and round the pole they wheel, telling us the hours as well as the seasons. They are our guides, our constant friends.

Besides Jupiter, the planet Saturn is now visible, as shown by the map. It shines with a clear steady yellow light east of Regulus. We shall soon behold Mars rising, while Neptune in Cancer is invisible unless we possess a telescope and carefully identify its position. Venus is the bright morning star seen in the early dawn, which far surpasses all the stellar host in brilliance. The remaining planets are lost in the sun's rays, and cannot be observed this month.

A fifth nova is announced, resulting from the systematic search recently inaugurated for such objects at the Harvard College Observatory. In this campaign for novae, current photographs are examined as soon as possible after they have been taken. These photographs show the stars as black points of transparent glass plates. The recent photograph is laid over a similar one taken several years ago, and so placed that the images of the stars of both plates nearly coincide. An examination shows whether any star dot of one photograph is lacking on the other, and thus leads to the discovery of the new star. It chanced that the present find occurred on the older plate, the one used for comparison, which had not been previously examined. In the future, it may be hoped that nearly, if not all novae, may be found by this intensive systematic work.

QUEBEC TO IMPROVE ROADS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—Active arrangements are being made for extending this year the good roads policy initiated some years ago by the government of the Province of Quebec. The government's plans include roads from Hull to Montreal, Montreal to Sherbrooke, Montreal to Lévis along the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and

Lévis to Rivière du Loup. Under the terms of the federal good roads grant of \$20,000,000 to the provinces, to be spread over a period of five years, Quebec will receive \$4,748,420, while the Province itself will in that time contribute \$7,122,630.

MUSIC

The Music of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The years of war through which the world has been passing are beginning now to be reflected in the creative works from those who minister to us through the arts. Such a work is the new symphony in C minor by Frederick S. Converse, which had its first presentation at the Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on January 30. It is a grave and thoughtful work and a first hearing impresses one that it is the best thing that has thus far come from Mr. Converse's pen. The weight of the war years hung heavy over him as he wrote it, and even in the scherzo-like third movement there is little lightness of touch, although the ending is clever. There is a duet for cello and solo violin with a quiet background of accompaniment in the second movement, which is very lovely. The last movement seems the most closely knit of the four, though the whole symphony is a scholarly piece of work.

Jean Bedetti, the first cellist of the orchestra, left his place to play the Schumann concerto and received the warmest of applause, and deservedly, for his playing. His intonation is impeccable, and he has a flair for the right nuance that betokens the true artist. He is a rare addition to the orchestra.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" overture concluded the program.

What would the members of the Cecilia of a generation ago have said if they could have seen their society today giving a concert of a semi-private nature to the friends of the members, and those friends so lukewarm over the performance as to demand not a single encore? Time was when musical Boston looked to the Cecilia concerts for the inspiration of good singing and for the stimulus of new works. Nowadays musical Boston has not the opportunity of receiving what the Cecilia has to give, for in the analogy of big business, a close corporation has been formed, and the public, as usual in such cases, is the loser. At the concert of January 29 the program wended its way from a Bach chorale through old English, old French, modern English, American, modern French (d'Indy), up to a glorious finish of those Modern Russian works. Ernest Mitchell, the organist of Trinity Church, who is the conductor this year, showed much discrimination in handling the voices, and the singers responded, with alertness. Mr. Mitchell has a fine ear for

the right blend, and a firm hand to draw a clear and steady pianissimo from his chorus. For the delectation of singers and audience Mr. Frederic Fradkin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted the concert with short violin numbers.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra laid a firm foundation stone for future audiences on January 29, when it gave a concert solely for children. Some 2500 youngsters, filling the capacity of the hall, paid strict attention to the music that was played there, liked it all, were especially pleased with the more obvious things, and clamored for more when the concert was over. Most of them heard this orchestra for the first time. Many of them had had no previous acquaintance with the kind of music set forth. All of them liked it well enough to cease their chatter when the conductor rapped on his desk and to settle down into close attention. The program was made up of Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, and Delibes' "Sylvia" ballet. For the sake of musical missionary work it is to be hoped that these concerts may be made a permanent thing in Boston. One other is scheduled for this season, on February 26.

The Chicago Opera Association has announced a season of two weeks of opera in Boston beginning on March 1. The list of operas is in the main an excellent one, including some that are new to Boston, and a few, among them the hackneyed "Thais," which Boston would just as soon not hear again. With such an opera as "The Love of the Three Kings" in its repertoire, it is a little puzzling to understand why "Thais" should have been chosen. Puccini's three one-act operas, Erlanger's "Aphrodite," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" are announced for the first time in Boston.

CANADA'S AUTOMOBILE REVENUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—During the calendar year 1919 the revenue obtained by the Canadian Government for the importation of automobiles amounted to the huge total of \$13,886,097.25. This amount includes duty, customs, war taxes, and excise war tax collected on automobiles and parts thereof. There were 9637 passenger cars imported, the value of these being \$9,304,235; the total duty on these was \$3,602,529.77. Commercial automobiles numbering over 2000 were valued at \$3,437,464, the duty on these being nearly \$1,500,000.

DIVISION URGED OF EXCESS EARNINGS

Mr. Hines Offers Railroad Plan Which He Says Will Protect Public From Excess Profits but Insure a Fair Return

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Walter D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, in an address before the Transportation Club here, urged the necessity of a division of excess earnings of railroad corporations above a reasonable return, in order to protect the public against excess earnings of very prosperous railroads, and in order to insure a fair return to all railroads.

"Those who oppose this plan seem to assume that it will operate as a discouragement upon private capital," said Mr. Hines. "They seem to assume that if this plan is not adopted there will be no discouragement of private capital, but they should remember the discouragements which have existed heretofore. The real question is whether a plan shall be adopted which will both protect the public interest and reasonably protect private capital, or whether on the other hand a plan shall be adopted which will fail to do either with any degree of satisfaction."

Mr. Hines declared his belief that unless the railroad problem at the present time is dealt with "in a bold and effective way," the return to private management after federal control will be "wholly disappointing." The Director-General also urged compulsory consolidation of the railroad systems of the country into a few large systems and proposed the participation of the public and Labor in the management of the railroads.

"The public is likely," said Mr. Hines, "to come to realize that under a continued unified control a large increase in rates would not be necessary. Therefore, the proposal for the large increases in rates which probably will be necessary to establish and sustain the credit of the railroads separately under private management is likely to be met by strenuous and plausible objections. In such a situation the prospect of obtaining the necessary increases will be greatly improved by the plan which I recommend, because all will appreciate that if it should turn out that rate increases produce more than is sufficient, the excess will go largely to protect the public interest."

B. Altman & Co.

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A Remarkable Sale
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Several Thousand Yards of
Plain & Fancy Tricolette

36 inches wide, in an attractive variety of the smart colors (with a generous selection of all-white, all-black and the ever popular navy blue)

at the extraordinarily low price of
\$3.90 per yard

this being about one-half the price generally quoted for this quality.

(Silk Department, First Floor)

Special Values

are now being offered in a Sale of

Women's
Fur-trimmed Tailleurs

of the highest class

at the greatly reduced prices of
\$75.00 to 265.00

(Third Floor)

A Sixth Floor Sale of
Real Filet Laces

at phenomenally low prices
has been arranged for Monday.

This Special Sale will consist of a large quantity of Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Edgings and Insertions (all fine meshes), ranging in widths from 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches, and priced at,

95c., \$1.35, 1.75 to 2.85 per yard

It is hardly necessary to state that merchandise of this kind is seldom encountered at the prices quoted.

A Monday Sale

of particular interest will consist of

Several Thousand Yards of
Printed Cotton Voiles

(American-made)

arranged in Dress Lengths

and variously and specially priced at

\$2.40 to 6.50 per length

(Department on First Floor)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WEAR AND GOULD
WIN FOUR STRAIGHT

They Will Meet Pell and Mortimer in the Final of the Racquets Doubles Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The New York and Philadelphia teams are to contest the final round for the national racquets doubles championship.

J. W. Wear and Jay Gould, representing the Philadelphia Racquet Club, and Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, of New York, won their matches yesterday at the Racquet Club and will meet today for the title which is held by G. H. Brooke and J. W. Wear, who won their championship honors in 1917, since which time no tourney has been played.

Wear and Gould worked their way to the finals yesterday by defeating Cramer Roberts and Charles S. Bromley, also of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, in four straight games; while Pell and Mortimer, the New Yorkers, eliminated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and R. F. Cutting, also of the Metropolls, in four games. It was the first time these teams have ever met. Pell and Mortimer are former national doubles champions, having lifted the title in 1915. The 1916 championship went to L. Waterbury and J. C. Waterbury.

This is the first year that Wear and Gould have paired together. The New Yorkers have the advantage of having played long as a team, and while Gould, who is the open court tennis champion of this country, is a comparatively newcomer at racquets, the Racquet Club pair is expected to give the Gotham experts a hard match of it. While they are not the favorites, quite a number of the racquets players would not be surprised to see them win the title.

Gould and Wear kept up their fine work in the second game, and, while there was an improvement in the play of Roberts and his partner, it was not enough to withstand the fine play of their opponents. The third game was easy for the doubles champion and his partner, and it looked as if Roberts and Bromley were going to be beaten very decisively. They managed to get going in the fourth game, and, while the final score, 16-14, showed the closeness of the game, Roberts and his partner were on the losing end.

The defeat of Frelinghuysen and Cutting by Pell and Mortimer did not prove a great surprise to the spectators, and the showing they made against the winners was not good enough to stop the onward rush of the former national champions. Frelinghuysen's regular partner, Maurice Hecksher, was unable to take part in the match, and the pair which played yesterday against Pell and Mortimer have not had very much of an opportunity to play together as a team.

Both Pell and Mortimer were in rare form, and they started off with a rush. Their opponents got stronger with each succeeding game, but at no time in the four games was the result in doubt. Pell and his partner not only served splendidly, but as a partnership they worked to great advantage. The second game went to them without trouble, and in the last two games Pell and his partner clinched the match, taking them in a row.

Summary:
NATIONAL RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-Final Round
Joseph W. Wear and Jay Gould, Philadelphia Racquet Club, defeated Cramer Roberts and Charles S. Bromley, Philadelphia Racquet Club, 15-6, 15-6, 15-4.

Clarence C. Pell and Stanley Mortimer, New York, defeated Frederick Frelinghuysen and Robert F. Cutting, New York, 16-14, 15-7, 15-8, 15-3.

VANDERBILT BEATS
GEORGIA FIVE, 40 TO 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ATHENS, Georgia—Vanderbilt University was too much for the University of Georgia basketball team, and defeated the latter here Thursday night 40 to 18. The Georgians started with all the speed that could be expected from a team and piled up a 12-to-0 score on Vanderbilt, when slowly the weight of the latter overtook them, and J. C. Cody '21 for Vanderbilt shot a goal from the floor just as the whistle blew for the first half, making the score 12 to 16 in favor of Vanderbilt.

In the second half Georgia was unable to come back, and the Tennessee squad made 11 goals from the floor to 1 by the Georgians. Cody was the bulwark of the Vanderbilt team. With ease he would get the ball and ring a goal while the light Georgians hit him and bounced off. The summary:

VANDERBILT GEORGIA
Norton, H. 10, Mott
Cody, H. 10, Cheever
Graves, C. 6, Anderson
Morrow, G. 4, Rawson
Campbell
Adams, R. 1, Pound
Score—Vanderbilt, 40; Georgia, 18. Goals from floor—Cody 4, Graves 6, Norton 5, Morrow 3, Mott 2 for Vanderbilt; Pound 4, Rawson 3, Mott 2 for Georgia. Referee—W. W. Brown, of Athens, Georgia. Time—Two 25-m. halves.

DE HART WILL HELP
COACH AT GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ATHENS, Georgia—James DeHart '20, of the University of Pittsburgh, has agreed to be associate coach at the University of Georgia next season. This announcement is one of great interest to football circles, as DeHart was the captain of the University of Pittsburgh football team, last fall. He

is also the only man who has made four letters at Pittsburgh.
H. J. Stegeman, a four-letter man of the University of Chicago, and associate coach of the University of Chicago, and associate coach of the University of Georgia's 1919 team, will be the head coach next season. This combination of four-letter men from east and west should give Georgia the advantage of the best tactics used in both sections.

WRESTLERS ARE
READY TO START

Indiana University Team to Meet Iowa Saturday in the First of Its Conference Encounters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—With the final scheduling of the Purdue University wrestling team to meet the Crimson here February 27, Indiana University is looking forward to one of the best wrestling seasons in several years and is thoroughly expecting to emerge victor in the greater number of its meets. There is keen competition for all of the berths on the Indiana team, which is under the tutelage of Coach G. L. Rathbun. Walter A. Wise '21 and A. F. Stanley '21 are now having a battle for the honor of representing Indiana in the 125-pound class. Both are very fast, and any decision between them would be close. In the 135-pound class, M. E. Wooten '21 and George Smith '21 are promising contenders for varsity berths. John Moore '21, Dean Keith '20, and G. Galloway '21 are putting up some real competition in the 145-pound class, the first named having a slight advantage over the others. Prentiss Moore '20 and E. L. Lucas '20 are working in practice in veteran style, and the coach has as yet been unable to choose between them to represent Indiana in the 158-pound group.

Capt. Wesley Mumby '20 of the 175-pound class, who was eliminated in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet last year by the winner of the class, is in better shape than ever this season. In the heavyweight class C. E. Wiley '20 is the best; John Terhune '22 shows great promise, but Wiley has the advantage of experience.

Coach Rathbun is drilling his squad of about 20 wrestlers in daily practice at the gymnasium. The team this season, from the showing that the candidates are making in their workouts, gives promise of being the most experienced and versatile that has represented the Crimson in recent years. The wrestling schedule, as arranged to date, is given as follows:

January 24—Indiana vs. Canoe and Athletic Club, at Indianapolis; 31—University of Iowa, at Iowa City.
February 2—Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames; 27—Purdue University, at Bloomington.
April 9 and 10—Conference meet, at Illinois.

ROWING REGATTA ON
HUDSON RIVER JULY 1

NEW YORK, New York—The Intercollegiate Rowing Association will hold its annual regatta on the Hudson River opposite Poughkeepsie, Thursday afternoon, July 1. It will be the first regatta held by the organization since 1916, when the Syracuse University eight won the big varsity race. This year's program will consist of a big varsity race, starting at 5:15; a junior varsity race starting at 5:45; and a freshman race starting at 6:15. This year the varsity race will be over a course three miles long, instead of four miles, as in past years. The other races will be over the customary two-mile course.

University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University, and Columbia University are members of the association and will enter crews. It has also been decided to invite Syracuse University, the United States Naval Academy, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin, University of Washington, Leland Stanford Junior University, and University of California to enter crews.

APPLICATION DENIED

NEW YORK, New York—The application of B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, to have set aside a preliminary injunction obtained by the New York Club restraining him, and the St. Louis and Cleveland clubs from interfering with C. W. Mays, a pitcher for the New York Americans, pending trial of the suit for a permanent injunction, was denied yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The court expresses no opinion on the merits of the controversy, giving leave to the defendants to move to vacate the temporary injunction if the plaintiff should fail to move the case for trial promptly.

LEAGUE CIRCUIT INCREASED

PORTSMOUTH, Virginia—Contrary to expectations, the expansionists won in the Virginia League meeting, held here, and the circuit in 1920 will consist of eight clubs instead of six. Rockfishes have been granted to Rocky Mount and Wilson, both in North Carolina. W. B. Bradley was reelected president of the league, and he announced that the league's rating had been raised to Class B.

FULTZ NAMES UMPIRES

NEW YORK, New York—D. L. Fultz, president of the International Baseball League, has announced he has appointed the following umpires for the 1920 season: Joseph O'Brien, Thomas Corcoran, W. B. Carpenter, M. J. Stockdale, J. J. Warner, W. A. McGowan, A. Moran, and D. Derr.

HUEY EASILY
DEFEATS ENGELS

Game of 80 Innings Run Off in Less Than an Hour in Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard Tournament here yesterday afternoon, W. B. Huey of the Illinois Athletic Club had little difficulty in defeating L. J. Engels of Boston, 20 to 23, in 80 innings, thereby winning his third straight victory. W. O. Campbell of Chicago won his third straight also, defeating A. A. Hahn of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, 50 to 31, in 77 innings.

The 80-inning game was run off in less than an hour, due to Huey's quick execution. He was at all times sure of his shots, hit the balls accurately, and otherwise revealed himself as a brilliant, finished billiardist. He left Engels many poor shots, but the loser, on the other hand, missed connections on a number of good ones. Engels didn't show the same class as the winners. He has played in his first three games. The Chicago cueist, who holds the high run of 9 and the best game of 54 innings in the tournament to date, started with a lead on Engels and kept it. He finished with a high run of 7, while the Bostonian's best run was 4. The match by innings:

W. B. Huey—0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 3
0 1 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 4
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7—50. Innings—80. High run—7.

L. J. Engels—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1—23. Innings—80. High run—4.

In defeating Hahn, Campbell made a high run of 6, while the loser got a 3. Campbell played consistent billiards all the way, making some very nice shots and at the same time playing safe. The match by innings:

W. O. Campbell—0 2 6 0 0 0 0 3 2
0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0
2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
0 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 1
0 0 1—50. Innings—77. High run—6.

A. A. Hahn—3 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3
0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1—31. Innings—77. High run—3.

Arthur Newman of Brooklyn, New York, won his third straight game in defense of his title Thursday night, defeating A. A. Hahn, of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, 50 to 39 in 106 innings the slowest match of the tournament to date. It was the third straight loss for Hahn.

In another slow game, L. J. Engels of Boston defeated W. B. Flinn of New York, who is the champion of his State. The score was 50 to 43 in 95 innings.

Newman appeared to be toying with his opponent, but the fact was that he was working hard and taking no chances. Up to the fifty-first inning Hahn held the lead, although not by a safe margin at any time. At that stage Newman tied the score at 25. He assumed the lead in the fifty-third inning, and clung to it to the end. The match by innings:

Arthur Newman—0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2
1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 2 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0
0 1—106. Innings—106. High run—2.

A. A. Hahn—0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0
0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 1—50. Innings—95. High run—4.

W. B. Flinn—1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1
0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
0 1—43. Innings—95. High run—3.

W. O. Campbell '24 of the Union League Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has dropped out of the tournament.

PRINCETON NAMES

BASEBALL DATES

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton's varsity baseball team is going to have a strenuous season next spring, judging from the schedule announced by the manager of the team. It calls for no less than 25 games, 19 of which are to be played here. There are three newcomers on the schedule, the Crescent Athletic Club, Pennsylvania State College, and the University of California.

Johns Hopkins University will open the season for the Tigers at Baltimore, April 2, while the final game will take place with Yale here June 12, unless Yale and Princeton each win a game, in which case the playoff will be at New York June 19. The list follows:

April 2—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore; 3—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 6—Swarthmore College at Princeton; 7—Holy Cross College at Princeton; 10—Lafayette College at Princeton; 14—Villanova College at Princeton; 17—Colgate University at Princeton; 20—Columbia University at New York; 21—Fordham University at

Princeton; 24—Rutgers College at Princeton; 28—Syracuse University at Princeton. May 1—University of Pennsylvania at Princeton; 4—Lawrenceville Academy at Princeton; 5—University of Virginia at Princeton; 8—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 12—Cornell University at Princeton; 15—Harvard University at Princeton; 19—Yale University at Princeton; 22—Georgetown University at Boston; 26—Georgetown University at Princeton; 29—Yale University at New Haven.

FIRST MATCH OF
THE LEADERS

Richards of Harvard Club Wins From Stern of Yale in Fourth Round for the Squash Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The principal match of the fourth round of the class B championship of the National Squash Association brought together J. A. Richards of the Harvard Club and H. R. Stern, Yale Club. Each of these had been selected by the experts as probably in the final round, and their meeting created much interest. Richards had won an easy victory over Stuyvesant Wainwright in the team match on Thursday, while Stern had defeated A. H. Tomes. It was the first clash between acknowledged leaders in the tournament.

At the start, Richards took a big lead of 5 to 1 and 3 to 4, then two hands later made successive runs of 3, which gave him the first game. In the second the play was more even. Several hands passed with the score at 3 all. Then Richards, by brilliant slams, raised his score to 10, but Stern, playing steadily, and forcing Richards to hit rather wildly, made a run of 6 and later 3 more. This placed him in the lead with a score of 12 to 10, and raised the hopes of his partisans. But Richards rallied with a run of 4, by remarkable force play, and then captured the odd point and the match a moment later on an out by Stern.

In the other matches the favorites won without much trouble, though F. W. Chambers had difficulty at times in his match with N. F. Torrance, the veteran of the Crescent Athletic Club, and E. C. Olds gave William Adams Jr. a lot of work ere he fell before the steadiness of the latter.

Another close match was between Basil van Gerbig, a veteran player, and young F. S. Whitlock of Harvard. Van Gerbig played an old-fashioned game, but was very steady, and Whitlock was frequently caught out of position by a return. Not until the younger man steadied his game did he begin to win his points, but then he took the lead after losing the first game and had little trouble with the others. Stuyvesant Wainwright, the remaining hope of the Yale Club, had little difficulty in disposing of his club-mate, J. C. Tomlinson Jr. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS B SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP

FOURTH ROUND

A. H. Tomes, Harvard Club, defeated R. V. Mahon, Columbia University Club, 15-6, 15-3.
F. W. Chambers, Columbia University Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-8, 10-15, 15-9.
F. S. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated L. J. Doyle, Princeton Club, by default.
J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Stern, Yale Club, 15-6, 15-12.
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated Basil van Gerbig, Squash Club, 10-15, 15-6, 15-6.

There is thus in Leinster alone excellent international material to call upon, and when joined by Ulster, Munster, and Connaught there is not the slightest doubt but that the Irish team will more than hold its own in the great international games now about to begin. Scotland will be met at Glasgow on March 13, and England in Dublin on March 27.

CORINTHIANS AND
QUEENS PARK IN TIE

SCOTTISH LEAGUE STANDING

Matches	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Rangers	19	1	4	70	12	42
Celtic	15	1	6	46	17	38
Motherwell	12	6	4	42	35	30
Dundee	13	9	3	49	36	29
Airdrieonians	10	6	8	21	20	28
Hibernians	12	9	3	45	44	27
Morton	11	8	4	41	21	26
Ayr United	11	10	4	50	40	26
Aberdeen	9	8	7	31	20	25
Kilmarnock	11	11	3	34	50	24
Partick Thistle	9	8	5	30	32	23
Hearts	10	11	3	37	42	23
St. Mirren	9	11	5	37	47	23
Queens Park	8	10	5	37	42	21
Greenock	8	9	3	32	38	21
Clydebank	8	10	4	39	30	20
Third Lanark	6	10	8	30	43	20
Falkirk	6	13	7	29	49	19
Albion Rovers	7	14	5	24	41	17
Hamilton	5	13	5	31	46	16
Hamilton A.C.	5	16	3	31	57	13

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The popularity of association football in Scotland was attested by the fact that in Glasgow alone the holiday games on January 1 drew crowds estimated at no less than 150,000. The chief attractions were the matches between Queen's Park and the Corinthians, and the Celtic and Rangers. The first of these, which is looked upon as one of the leading fixtures in Great Britain between amateur players, entices many to witness it who seldom if ever patronize the professional field. The Corinthians are mainly composed of men drawn from the universities and public schools of England; but not altogether so, for on several occasions Scotsmen have been included among them, notably, for example, such celebrated exponents of the game as Charles Campbell, Walter Arnott, W. Sellar, and Tom Robertson.

In the nine seasons before 1884 England had lost eight international games to Scotland. It was in the endeavor to remedy this state of affairs by raising the standard of play in England that the Corinthians were formed. So well did the new venture

MEVOY WINS TROPHY

PINEHURST, North Carolina—Martin McVoy Jr., of New York, led a field of 15 gunners in the 100-target handicap at the Pinehurst Gun Club. McVoy shot from scratch, and broke 95.

JOHN GANZEL RESIGNS

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—John Ganzel, manager of the American City Club of the American Association, has resigned.

IRISH HOCKEY
OUTLOOK GOOD

Will Meet Wales in First of Its International Contests at Belfast on February 14

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Ireland will meet Wales in an international hockey match on February 14, in Belfast, and the process of selecting the Irish team begins with the commencement of the inter-provincial games. In Ireland the inter-provincial games serve as trial matches for the international ones, and these are always played toward the end of January.

The first international has always been with Wales, and the custom has again been followed. The last international matches, of course, were played in 1914. Up to that year the Welsh teams had steadily improved, and at Cardiff, Ireland won by the narrow margin of only 2 goals to 1.

Scotland, too, has proved a tough nut to tackle, although Ireland has generally managed to win, if only by an odd goal. England is considered the doughtiest opponent of the Irish hockey team, and there is always great searching of hearts to get the finest team possible against the Rose. In 1914 Ireland had a splendid team and drew with 2 goals each at Birmingham. England had her finest side out on her own ground, but nearly lost, the equalizing goal being obtained practically at the last minute. As for the quality of the Irish side for the forthcoming international engagements of 1920, until the inter-provincial games are completed it is hard to say much. Trinity's tour in Munster gave some idea of the southern Province's best players. There must be good material there, as the star university team meeting Cork drew with them 4 goals all. Most international players, however, come from Leinster and Ulster, where the standard of play is somewhat higher than in the other two provinces.

Leinster has at present several players worthy of international rank. Amongst them may be reckoned such stalwarts as David Rowland, captain of Monkstown, who played as left half against England in 1914, and as good as ever he was. M. H. Cork, Ireland's center-forward in 1914, and now captain of Royal Hibernians, retains his old-time skill and mastery of the stick. R. W. Carter, who represented Ireland against Scotland in 1913-14, H. Long and H. Kirkwood, all of the Hibernians, are promising players and worthy of note. Murdoch of Monkstown is a fine center-half, as is Colonel Hill of Three Rock Rovers, but the latter may not be eligible to play for the Emerald Isle. The brothers Sully of Railway Union are scoring forwards, as are Captain O'Reilly and his brother, and Captain O'Connor, all of the Three Rock Rovers Club. Naas also has some good scoring players, notably Robert Semmence. Dublin University possesses excellent material in R. E. Murphy, their center-half and captain, while Mahony and Varian and Eyre are fast forwards. The prince of goal-keepers is E. W. Dillon, formerly of Queen's University and now playing for Three Rock Rovers. His judgment and cleverness are remarkable.

There is thus in Leinster alone excellent international material to call upon, and when joined by Ulster, Munster, and Connaught there is not the slightest doubt but that the Irish team will more than hold its own in the great international games now about to begin. Scotland will be met at Glasgow on March 13, and England in Dublin on March 27.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE
BOAT RACE IN MARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—After a long interval the greatest rowing event of the English athletic year, the varsity boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, will be resumed this season and has been fixed for March 27.

The race will be rowed over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, and it will be the first race since 1914, when Cambridge won. An exceptionally late start, 5 o'clock, has had to be fixed, as the tide will not serve until well into the afternoon.

On this occasion both crews will make the Leander Club, at Henley, their headquarters, but they will not practice on the famous regatta reach at the same time. Oxford propose to go to Henley about February 26, and, after putting in a week's practice there, will leave on the day on which their opponents arrive. The Oxonians will start work at Putney about March 8, and there Lieut.-Col. Harcourt Gould will coach the crew. Cambridge will have three weeks at Ely before going to Henley, where they will spend a week and then take up their quarters at Putney a fortnight before the race. S. Fairbairn will act as coach at Ely and Henley, while R. W. Arbuthnot takes charge at Putney.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The popularity of association football in Scotland was attested by the fact that in Glasgow alone the holiday games on January 1 drew crowds estimated at no less than 150,000. The chief attractions were the matches between Queen's Park and the Corinthians, and the Celtic and Rangers. The first of these, which is looked upon as one of the leading fixtures in Great Britain between amateur players, entices many to witness it who seldom if ever patronize the professional field. The Corinthians are mainly composed of men drawn from the universities and public schools of England; but not altogether so, for on several occasions Scotsmen have been included among them, notably, for example, such celebrated exponents of the game as Charles Campbell, Walter Arnott, W. Sellar, and Tom Robertson.

In the nine seasons before 1884 England had lost eight international games to Scotland. It was in the endeavor to remedy this state of affairs by raising the standard of play in England that the Corinthians were formed. So well did the new venture

SCOTLAND DEFEATS
FRENCH RUGBY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The international rugby football match between Scotland and France took place at Auteuil in the Parc des Princes. Twenty-five thousand spectators watched the match. Paul Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, with Léon Bérard, Minister of Public Instruction, was present.

The Scottish team entered the ground first, preceded by a piper dressed in Scottish costume. Both teams were much applauded as they appeared. They were presented to Mr. Deschanel, and after this brief ceremony, took their respective places. The game began by a magnificent rush on the part of the French team, which immediately electrified the spectators and rendered the match intensely interesting. The French team seemed full of confidence, and a great hope held of the immense crowd which lasted until the last moments of the encounter, for the energy, activity, and resolution of the French were remarkable. It was a splendid match, and although it was fought on heavy, slippery, sticky ground, it was played by both sides with great rapidity. In spite of all the efforts of the French and some remarkably fine plays, the Scottish team proved the stronger, and won by 5 points to 0.

The captain of the Scottish team said that the French forwards were as good as the Scottish, and their half, Bibace, was marvelous. The plan of the French seemed to have been "offensive when it was possible, but otherwise an obstinate defensive." The French never allowed their adversaries to dribble, as they had hoped to do.

The first goal of the match with Queen's Park was scored after a center from C. N. S. Nicolas, the outside-right, by G. Ashton, the Cambridge University center-forward. In the second half Queen's Park played a better game than they had done in the first period. They were eager to be on equal terms, and determined in their efforts, and the defending power of the Corinthian backs was severely tested. Ultimately from a free kick close to the penalty line the ball was diverted by D. F. Cameron through the Corinthian goal, and the game stood level, remaining so to the end.

Few would have been surprised had Celtic defeated Rangers at Parkhead. They very often are successful in this particular game; but considering the comparative forms of the teams lately a draw was all the Celtic supporters could reasonably expect, while the Rangers' followers were justified in hoping that their favorites would win. The outstanding feature of the game was the halfback play. The Celtic defenders were at the top of their game, and thwarted the attempts of the dashing Rangers' forwards to score time and again. And when the play swung round in favor of the Celtic, and their forwards in turn took up the running, it was the Rangers' halfback line that beat them off successfully.

The Rangers' forwards were superior to those of their opponents, showing as a whole better combination; but Celtic rose to the occasion in traditional fashion, and by stamina and pluck held their own against

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDMore Than Signing of the Peace
Treaty Necessary to Rectify
the Foreign Exchange Situation—Demand for Capital

It is a question as to how much influence the signing of the Peace Treaty by the United States would have upon the foreign exchange situation and financial markets in general. There has been much theoretical discussion to the effect that when the Peace Treaty is signed, the economic ills of the world will be speedily remedied. But there is considerable doubt as to how much influence, economically, such action would have. The fact is, with the rapidly declining foreign exchange rates in the New York market, it will take more than the signing of a peace treaty to rectify matters.

A few months ago no one believed that sterling exchange would ever get below \$3.50, as it did this week. The extreme decline brought with it the prediction that the bottom had been reached, but there is no evidence that such is the case. There is reason to believe that improvement in the rate will not take place until the United States exports less quantities of goods to Great Britain and imports more goods from Great Britain. Commerce has been moving this way for some time, and at present is making rather rapid progress. The rapidly declining exports of the United States will eventually have a retarding effect upon domestic business, but requirements of American consumers are such that it may be some time before there is any noticeable lessening in general business activity. The abnormally low exchange rates are inviting greater imports from Great Britain. Many find that they can make even individual purchases in Europe at a big saving, even after paying the import duties.

Urgent Demand for Capital

Recently there has been a tremendous output of new securities. During the war, for patriotic and other reasons, many industries refrained from going into the market for funds, and later they declined to do so because of the high rates for money. There has been, consequently, an accumulation of demand, so to speak, and as business has expanded tremendously within the last several years, larger capital is most needed. Money rates have not descended, but new capital must be obtained by various institutions even at the abnormally high interest rates. Besides, there has been a very large number of new promotions recently. The unusually high prices of commodities and the high cost of labor are another reason why more capital is needed to carry on business. It is a wonderful opportunity for discriminating investors. By reason of the enormous output of new issues it behooves investors to be extremely careful in making their selections. The conservative ones are buying bonds. It is pointed out that as long as perfectly safe bonds may be purchased that will yield from 5 to 7 per cent, there is no excuse for anyone risking his money in anything that is not known to be all right in every particular.

Money Market Transitional

The money market is still in something of a transitional stage, a complete adjustment not yet having been made to the new conditions created by the establishment of a 6 per cent discount rate. Banks are inclined to limit credit more strictly than for some time and, in general, are feeling their way.

Already, however, the belief that the time-honored maximum of 6 per cent to banks' own customers should not be violated has been dissipated. Conditions warrant higher rates and the banks feel that borrowers should be willing to meet the market. Especially is this conviction pronounced in the west.

As yet higher than 6 per cent is not being named for inside borrowing. The going rate for commercial paper, nevertheless, has moved up to 6 1/4 per cent and banks have been bidding 6 1/2 per cent for paper.

The relief which ordinarily comes to the money markets to some degree in January has not materialized. The spring demand will soon be upon the banks—in 45 or 60 days—so that in the meantime hoarding of resources is necessary.

Banking Resources

Decentralization of the country's banking resources and widespread distribution of wealth, indicated by an increase in banking resources of 1000 per cent, or more, in 16 states since 1899, is shown by a comparison of present bank resources with conditions 20 years ago, issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The banking power of the country 20 years ago was concentrated mainly in the east, the report said, and national banks in New England and eastern states comprising only 6 per cent of the territory of the United States held almost 60 per cent of the total resources of all the national banks in the country. The proportion of the resources of banks in those states now to all others has fallen to 46.78 per cent, although the resources of the national banks in those states have increased 277 per cent, or \$7,710,937,000.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.34 1/2, off 1 1/4 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 7 1/2 d. lower, at 84 1/2 d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Int Corp	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Loco	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smelters	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am T & T	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Woolen	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Anaconda	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/4
Atchafalca ex-div	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4
Atl Gulf & W I	163	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
B & O	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
Bald Loco	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/4
Beth Steel B	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Can Pac	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4
Gen Leather	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/4
Chandler	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/4	147 1/4
Chi, M & St P	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4
Chino	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4
Corn Prods	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Cruible Steel	224 1/2	224 1/2	224 1/4	224 1/4
Cuba Cane Sugar	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
do pf	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4
End-Johnson	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Gen Motors	312	312	311 1/2	311 1/2
Goodrich	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/4
Int Paper	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4
Marine	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/4
Marine Pfd	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4
Max Motor	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
Mex Pet	198	198	197 1/2	197 1/2
Mixvale	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4
Monroe	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
N Y Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/4
N Y, N H & H	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Pan Am Pet	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4
Pierce-Arrow	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/4
Reading	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4
Rep Iron & Steel	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Roy Dutch N Y	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4
Singular	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4
So Pacific	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
Studebaker	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4
Texas Co	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/4	202 1/4
Texaco Pacific	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4
Trans Oil	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4
Un Pac	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U S Smelting	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/4
U S Rubber	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4
U S Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4
U S Realty	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4
Utah Copper	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4
Willis-Overland	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4
Worthing Pump	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
Total sales 544,900 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4
Lib 4s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 4 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 5s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 5 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 6s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 6 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 7s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 7 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 8s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 8 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 9s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 9 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 10s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 10 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 11s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 11 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 12s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 12 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 13s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 13 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 14s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 14 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 15s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 15 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 16s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 16 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 17s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 17 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 18s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 18 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 19s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 19 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 20s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
Lib 20 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 3s	95 1/2	96	95 1/4	95 3/4
City of Bordeaux 6s	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 3/4
City of Lyons 6s	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 3/4
City of Marseilles 6s	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 3/4
City of Paris 6s	92 1/2	92	91 3/4	91 3/4
Un King 5 1/2s 1921-24	94 1/2	95	94 1/4	94 1/4
Un King 5 1/2s 1922-25	94 1/2	94	93 3/4	94
Un King 5 1/2s 1923-26	94 1/2	94	93 3/4	93 3/4
Un King 5 1/2s 1924-27	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MICHEL FOKINE AND THE BALLET ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In ordinary cases of interview, the questioning party does not begin by rebuking the answering party. But a rebuke, assuredly, was in order when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Michel Fokine, the Russian ballet master, at his apartment here. It was addressed as follows:

"Why, Mr. Fokine, have you waited until now to come to the United States? Your fame has preceded you by 10 years; and now tardily you come to let the American public become acquainted with the author of 'The Swan,' 'Chopiniana,' 'Les Sylphides,' 'Carnival,' 'Pétrouchka,' and 'Le Coq d'Or.' Have you done right to neglect so long a country that has been enjoying your work and applauding it with all its heart?"

"I was very busy at home," replied the artist, "and still would be, but for conditions there. And when I was not engaged with my duties at Petrograd, I was much occupied in Paris. The time has gone fast. I have composed my dances and pantomimes, and other people have taken them around the world, sometimes with my permission, sometimes not; often doing violence to my ideas, and in many instances calling what was mine their own. But here I am. I got away from Russia with my family, paying my last rubles for a horse to assist me in traveling. I reached Denmark without money and went to work. In six months I was able to buy a house of my own to live in. I am still at work, and my next plan is a tour of the United States with Mme. Fokina."

Turning Point of Career

The rebuke disposed of, the renowned ballet master went on to answer queries regarding his career and his artistic aims. First as to career: "The turning point," said he, "was the visit which the Russian Ballet made to Paris in the spring and summer of 1909. What I did before that date was preparation; what I have done since has been in the way of completion. You have to think of but 16 years, comprising the five years before the visit in Paris and the 11 years since. From 1904 to 1909, I was a young fellow, working in the Imperial Ballet at Petrograd on the regular formulas which the institution had inherited from the nineteenth century. But all the time I was making experiments with a new kind of dancing. For I had become skeptical concerning the old methods. I had asked one of my professors: 'Why do we do things the way we are doing them?' And he had said: 'Because that is tradition; it can't be different.' I thought it could be different; so I composed two or three ballets each year and produced them privately. During this period I wrote 'Actis and Galates,' 'Chopiniana,' 'Les Sylphides,' 'Cleo-patra,' 'Carnival,' and 'The Prince Igor' dances. Bear in mind, though, that none of these was performed on the stage of the Imperial Opera. They were too remote from the traditions for use there."

Visit to Paris, 1909

"Well, in 1909 the Russian Ballet went to Paris, taking me as ballet master, and producing the works which I had tried informally at Petrograd. You know about the success of that visit. The next year the Russian Ballet went again to Paris, and to that season I contributed 'Schéhérazade,' 'The Fire Bird,' and 'The Specter of the Rose.' And so on, year after year, until the war broke out. In 1911, I added 'Pétrouchka' to my list of works, also 'Thamar.' Up to this time I had employed for the most part music by Russian composers, or else by classic masters. In 1912, I added 'Daphnis and Chloé,' on music by the French composer Ravel, to my list. The same year I produced 'Orpheus and Eurydice' at Petrograd, where my ideas had at last become entirely accepted. In 1913, I did 'Les Préludes,' music of Liszt, for Mme. Pavlova. In the summer of 1914, two weeks before the war started, I produced 'Le Coq d'Or' at Paris. Since then I have produced a number of new works, mostly at Petrograd, the most important of which, perhaps, is 'The Sorcerer's Apprentice,' music by Dukas."

Aims and Methods

Speaking of his aims and methods, the ballet master said: "For every subject, I try to find an appropriate treatment. Formerly, the solo dancer made the same kind of entrance and went through the same kind of motions, no matter whether the subject of the pantomime was modern European or ancient Assyrian. More than that, she wore the same kind of costume, whether the scene represented a room in a palace or a courtyard of a castle. She wore a short, umbrella skirt, and a tightly laced bodice; she did her hair in the mode of the day, she had diamonds padlocked to her ears, and she fixed her mouth in a smile. All these points were tradition, and none of them was ever disregarded. If a ballet were prepared for the opera 'Carmen,' the idea never entered anybody's head that a Spanish effect was desirable. No; the flaring skirt, the small waist, the diamond earrings and the smile were all there. And the entrance of the dancer upon the stage! 'Ah, Mr. Fokine,' an expert authority from the front seat subscribers once told me, 'do not risk any change about that, or you will surely spoil the performance.'"

Recovery of an Art

"It is all different now. Methods of dancing that are in accord with the dramatic subject prevail today. Besides that, we look for expression and not mere technical action in the dance. And let me say that the good dancing

of the Russian Ballet is in large measure a recovery of an art that was lost rather than the discovery of a new art. In the last half of the nineteenth century, dancing had fallen into a false theory. Back in the thirties, when romanticism was at its height, ballet dancing was expressive and beautiful. We refer to that time in theatrical parlance as the time when the 'ancient style' was practiced. I have revived it in 'Les Sylphides,' prescribing for the women of the ballet a long, graceful skirt, and having them

THE COMPOSITIONS OF LORD BERNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is only two years since the publication of Lord Berners' first works, and already this young English composer can flatter himself that he has been the object of more attacks from the critics in the newspapers of his country than is usual when one is a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fokine

dress their hair according to the period. At that time, dancing had lightness and freedom. The woman who took a solo part seemed to soar and to be ready to disappear into the air. She danced much 'upon the point,' but always as if she were rising from the ground. She traveled upon the earth, though touching it as little as possible."

Buoyancy and Grace Forgotten

After that, however, there came a time when the dancer, instead of endeavoring to achieve buoyancy and grace, merely tried to do things that were difficult. Lightness was succeeded, accordingly, by hardness. The woman then who took the solo part dressed in a short skirt, she poised much on her toe, and jumped from one such poise to another. She worked for force and strength. If they would say of her that she danced as though she had a toe of metal, that was the greatest praise she could ask. That time we speak of in the theater as the time of the 'old style.' It was a time when dancers, both men and women, were not human beings, but dolls. Their motions were angular. They did wonderful tricks at balance, which invited you to take out your stop watch and count how many seconds they could keep a posture without toppling over."

Rebelling Against 'Old Style'

"This 'old style,' as we call it, which found its furthest development in France and Italy, was what I rebelled against when I started my reforms with the Russian Ballet. But I have shown you that the struggle, after all, was not unreasonably long, and that the public of Paris first, and of Petrograd afterward, readily accepted the new ways, once their meaning was made clear. My idea, broadly put, is that the artist should have freedom, whatever the style; and really the objection to what we call the 'old style' is that it takes from the performer all liberty of motion. The artist, too, in my view, ought to give what he feels. It seems to me to be a great misfortune that artists should think only of conserving tradition, while feeling nothing. For another matter, I do not look upon dancing as an art of movement by concrete motion only, but as an art of movement by line as well. A dancer when at rest should so pose that his outline indicates movement, just as the outline of a figure in an old master's painting indicates it."

Many more things the ballet master said, about both the technical and the interpretative sides of his art. And finally, in answer to a somewhat bluntly put question about certain material which has been brought to the United States, purporting to represent the Russian Ballet authentically, material which was not wholly above reproach on grounds of decency. "None of it," said he, "is mine. Whatever of that sort has been brought here is the work of men in whose schemes for winning the attention of the public I have never acquiesced."

musician. It is not that this young artist had, in any way, the slightest desire to shock or astonish or draw attention to himself as a means of advertisement. He is rather solitary, and for the last few years has lived very little in England, since he was in the diplomatic service. He is only anxious to express his thoughts and his feelings as fully as possible. It is about three years since the Italian composer, Alfredo Casella, and the Russian, Igor Stravinsky, commented to their friends on the existence of a young secretary at the British Embassy in Rome who showed a marked and uncommon gift for composition. This young secretary was called Gerald Tyrwhitt. It was under that name that his first works appeared. Later he became Lord Berners, and it is under this name that he will be known henceforth. His first work was already singular, namely, "Three Little Funeral Marches," three short piano pieces in which he combined in a very original way an acute sense of humor with a marked modernity of style. The influence of Stravinsky was apparent in a way, but the character of his compositions was already decidedly individual."

Humor in Music

The British temperament contains humorous elements which are far from having found their best musical expression; one can trace in the manners and the predilections of the British public an innate tendency to a humorous side which is purely rhythmic and which, combined with a certain sense of the comic in words, can be utilized musically in a more characteristic and also in a more refined way than is manifested in the music hall of today."

The comic in music, the irony in music, which in the course of the last century had found its expression as well in Mozart and Rossini as in Emmanuel Chabrier, Eric Satie and Maurice Ravel, is not yet exhausted, and England possesses in that respect large possibilities which enable her to give birth to a truly national comic opera, reviving and refining the happy achievements of Arthur Sullivan during the nineteenth century."

Lord Berners is naturally a humorist; he makes no special effort to be so; cultivated and refined as he is, he discovers easily the pleasant and ironic aspects of things, sentiments or thoughts. But what is still more, he discovers it in a true musical way, and not only with literary aid. In this respect, his "Lieder-Album" (in which setting of three German poems by Heine he made a very witty satire of the German classical lied from Schumann to Richard Strauss) is a marvel of taste, concision, penetration, as are also the three "Valse Bourgeoises" for piano duet."

A Light Touch

The art of this young composer is not insistent; it proceeds with light touches of color, and by brief notations; they are rather sketches than

drawings, but a real distinction is revealed in them which one does not frequently find in musical works in which the chief object is that of being witty."

If the influence of Igor Stravinsky is apparent in his early compositions, in his three piano pieces "Fragments psychologiques," in his "Three Little Funeral Marches," and almost too markedly in his "Kaschok" (the third piece of his orchestral suite), that is no longer the case; and one now sees Lord Berners leaving this influence farther and farther behind him."

He is not in effect bound by the desire of expressing only his musical irony; he has also a sense of the picturesque which has already found happy expression in his "Three Orchestral Pieces" performed in 1919 in Manchester and in London, as musical interludes during the season of Russian Ballets, and in his "Fantaisie Espagnole" which has just been performed at one of the Promenade Concerts, and has been very warmly received."

In his "Chinoiserie" one can discern an orchestral color which is quite his own; it is at the same time vivid and discreet in the way of the old Chinese prints. In the "Valse Sentimentale" (which like the above named work belongs to the "Three Orchestral Pieces") he succeeded in expressing orchestrally that charm, a little old-fashioned and slightly ridiculous, of the sentimental color prints of the Victorian era or of the French Restoration."

Tendency Not Settled

Recently in a concert notice it has been wittily said that as formerly Lord Berners—then Mr. Gerald Tyrwhitt—was driven into the diplomatic service by a too conservative English music teacher, so perhaps later on it was the conservative atmosphere of the embassies which induced him finally to abandon his diplomatic career for a musical one. At a time when English music again reveals a new impulse toward expression and originality, one may believe with reason that such a deeply artistic and vivid personality as Lord Berners is far more valuable and necessary to art than to diplomacy."

After having started his career with several smaller compositions, Lord Berners more and more leans to works on a larger scale. Perhaps he is to be the one to give to our time that "opera-comique" which the musical world is longing for in vain; perhaps to continue the tradition of the "Nozze di Figaro" and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," an aim that seems to be common to many composers in France, Italy, and Spain."

It is certainly too soon to predict what direction his inventive power will follow, but already he is to be looked upon as one of the most promising composers, not only as regards English music but music in general."

It is of good augury that among the most original composers of today rank two young Englishmen: Lord Berners and Eugene Goossens. It is true that one of them is not quite English by birth and that the other has spent a good deal of his time on the Continent; but maybe these two examples prove the advantage that can be derived from continental links or training for English artists. The value of this was demonstrated as regards the English poets at the beginning of the nineteenth century; in the case, for example, of Shelley, Byron, Keats, and Walter Savage Landor. Perhaps the same thing will come to pass regarding music in these first years of the twentieth century."

Is it not singular that it should happen to be a member of the English aristocracy, who, in England now, must be considered as one of the most revolutionary composers of our time? It is perhaps not less remarkable that, depicting entirely from the methods of Lord Byron, this English artist should express his sentiments and thoughts in the most concise and unromantic fashion possible. This is undoubtedly a sign of the times."

CHICAGO'S SEASON OF OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Upon the season which closed on January 24, the Chicago Opera Association has abundant reason to congratulate itself. The attendance has been more numerous than ever it had been before, public interest has been keener, enthusiasm has been greater, and it is pleasant to record that enthusiasm has been honestly earned by the quality of the work which the association has set before the town."

In all 66 performances have been given. It is remarkable that these should have been distributed among as many as 35 different compositions—remarkable for the labor of preparing and of performing 35 operas, and to these must be added two elaborate ballets, in a period of ten weeks is one that must be experienced to be believed. The Italian repertory has been strongly featured, more strongly, indeed, than in previous seasons. It is not only comprised novelties such as Montemezzi's "La Nave" and Puccini's three one-act operas, but a number of those rather faded masterpieces which were dear to the hearts of our grandfathers—compositions such as "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Don Pasquale," "Il Ballo in Maschera," and the like. The French operas, 13 in number, presented two novelties—Messager's "Madame Chrysanthe" and Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," and revivals such as "Cleopatra," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Le Chénineau," "Louise," "Monna Vanna," etc. Only one work in English was given—Mr. de Koven's "Rip Van Winkle." The two ballet-pantomimes were Felix

Borowski's "Boudour" and John Alden Carpenter's "The Birthday of the Infanta."

The Fate of "La Nave"

It is probable that to the connoisseurs who cherish each season the hope that at last a masterpiece is to be unfolded before the ears of all the people, the novelties that have been interpreted in the Auditorium have brought some disappointment. Montemezzi's "La Nave," of which great things were expected, did not survive more than the second performance, and it is now secluded in the shadowy and pathetic recesses of the association's storehouse. The composer, who declares that "La Nave" is his masterpiece, undoubtedly has wrung his hands in that the opera has not even been carried to the intelligentsia of New York. Even if it had been the verdict almost certainly would have been the same. "La Nave" contains fine moments, but the story is symbolic and rather dull and the music lacks as a whole the fervid inspiration of "L'Amore del Tre Re." Puccini's three operas, "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi," were a success of degree. One of the Italian novelties—"Jacqueline," by the principal conductor, Gino Marinuzzi—fell by the wayside, there having not been sufficient time in which to prepare and perform it."

Messager's "Madame Chrysanthe" revealed some elegant music, delicately orchestrated, but the public clearly was puzzled by the plot, or rather by the want of motive in the plot. This was not altogether the fault of the French composer and his librettists, for their book was liberally cut by the inexorable wielders of blue pencils in the Auditorium. Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," which is short, was performed only once and although it was not cordially acclaimed by a house which had grown to worship Mr. Ruffo in "Pagliacci," it demonstrated its immense cleverness to the few who, listening to it, took pleasure in piquant harmonies and instrumental effects of novel kind."

"Aphrodite" Again Postponed

For some seven seasons it has been the intention of the Chicago Opera Association to put Erlanger's "Aphrodite" upon the local boards. Each time some obstacle has prevented the preparation of the work. This season it was cast and rehearsed, but a few days before the production it was decided that more labor was necessary, and once again "Aphrodite" was shelved."

Mr. de Koven's "Rip Van Winkle" was the rallying ground of the faction which puts faith in dramatic music in the vernacular. An American subject, "Rip Van Winkle" should have won the world that has too often asked for the bread of operatic art and has been given red Indians instead. It would have had a better chance to win the world if Percy Mackaye's book had been worthier and the music of finer kind."

For the first time in its history, the local organization sent forth two contributions to the literature of the ballet. Mr. Carpenter's "Birthday of the Infanta" and Borowski's "Boudour" each received three performances. The first-named composition, based on a tale by Oscar Wilde, offered real charm to those who saw and heard it, charm that was not less great because of the restraint in sound as well as action. Mr. Borowski's work stood at the opposite pole. The story, the music, the action, the color, palpitated with emotion, often running riot."

An American Tenor

The newcomers among the "stars" achieved various fortunes. Standing out among them undoubtedly was the American tenor, Edward Johnson, whose admirable voice and not less admirable manner of using it have made him an asset of great worth. Carlo Galeffi accomplished excellent things, both vocally and histrionically, and Titta Schipa, one of the new tenors, improved as the season progressed. Evelyn Herbert, possessed of a small but sympathetic voice, sang well in "La Bohème," and rather less well in "Rip Van Winkle," and Dorothy Jordan was at least interesting in "Fedora." One of the promising recruits of whom more will be heard later is Edna Durbach, and richness of voice was made manifest by Mrs. Slade, a contralto. Titta Ruffo made a sensation in "Pagliacci," but he was swamped by the hopeless ineffectiveness of "Hamlet." One of the outstanding memories of the season undoubtedly will be that of Miss Garden in "L'Amore del Tre Re," a masterpiece of characterization."

The most notable figure among the conductors was that of Gino Marinuzzi, who disclosed masterly qualities."

The company, deprived of Mr. Campanini, has been directed with remarkable skill by Herbert M. Johnson, business controller under Mr. Campanini's régime. It is almost certain that the success which he has achieved in a difficult and arduous undertaking will retain Mr. Johnson as permanent leader of the association's forces."

The Problem in Opera

Services of Producing Manager a Vital Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—What, more than anything else, opera needs today is the services of the producing manager. What it wants, in order that it may be made to have a forward outlook, or even to be brought fairly up with the times, is the genius of a person who can train all the performers in a cast to coordinate their powers to a single purpose. Too long the issues of interpretation in opera have

been intrusted to the talent of those musical hacks, known as assistant conductors, who train the minor artists, and not seldom the principal ones as well, in what are known as the traditions; and who in many cases, perhaps the majority, are nothing but facile piano accompanists and docile memorizers of saws, maxims, precepts, and rules of a past age. Too much the singing theater has spent itself living up to the glory of its history; and now it yearns to be modernized and to become what the speaking theater, under the producing régime, has become, an institution of present-day mood and temper."

Two Recent Examples

If anybody desires confirmation of the view, let him contemplate two concrete examples of interpretation that have been shown here of late, one in which Miss Geraldine Farrar took part at the Metropolitan Opera House in the middle of the month, and one in which Miss Mary Garden took part at the Lexington Theater on the opening night, January 26, of the Chicago Opera season. In the first case the bill was Leoncavallo's "Zaza"; in the second Montemezzi's "Love of the Three Kings." But that does not matter. What does signify is that these two sopranos, appearing in two Italian operas of recent composition, sang and acted their rôles with a mastery so far beyond that of all their associates, that they seemed almost performing alone. And yet everywhere neither of them, in the main, was singular or freakish in her work. They simply carried through their tasks with consummate ability, personating the character assigned to them with striking illusion, as well as executing their vocal parts, with fine technical discretion; whereas their associates, in large measure, merely stood about upon the stage and conventionally gesticulated and correctly sang. The two sopranos were addressing themselves to the immediate intelligence of the listeners in the auditorium before them, while their fellow artists were evidently thinking of doing the thing right according to classic opera authority."

A Logical Question

Now, the question is, why should not the entire Metropolitan cast have interpreted the Leoncavallo opera, and the entire Chicago cast the Montemezzi opera, with the idea of vitally impressing their actual audience? Unquestionably because they all prepared their rôles independently of one another, the only unity on which most of them depended being that which proceeds from a common tradition. The result was, two heroines characterized in a modern way and a dozen or so other figures, masculine and feminine, characterized in an ancient way. Which means that as far as the producing element counted, everything was haphazard. There is a very great opportunity for reform in grand opera. Let the producing manager in. The Chicago Opera Company could do that now as it may not soon be able to again, inasmuch as it is without a director and is obliged to reorganize for the coming season. The company will need a managing director, of course, and whether he is an Italian or an American perhaps does not greatly matter. But while artistic policies are in process of change, is the chance for the producing manager to be called in to modernize and humanize the opera stage."

SCHOLA CANTORUM CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Scenic art, which in opera has of late attained almost as great importance as musical art, may soon in oratorio likewise reach a place of first consideration. Wherefore, people are not unlikely to speak, before long, of going to the concert of a singing society not merely to hear a choral masterpiece, but, in addition to that, to see it. Everything depends, as far as the United States is concerned, on how influential this town is in setting artistic fashions. For, let the American public be assured, the prescription has been definitely made here that a choral concert, to be what it should be, must make appeal to the eye as well as to the ear. Inside information on the new ocular-aural style of performance can be secured from members of the society known as the Schola Cantorum, Kurt Schindler, conductor, which gave a presentation, one might almost say a spectacular production, of Mozart's requiem mass and of Handel's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of January 21."

Not that in the interpretation of the mass, on the one hand, there was anything liturgical, or in the interpretation of the ode, anything dramatic. Such effects would have been altogether too obvious for an organization of the refined sensibilities of the Schola to exploit. Carnegie Hall, far from being converted into a church or a theater, remained a concert hall. The platform of the hall, too, remained a platform. But how changed from its ordinary appearance! What the audience saw was not the segment of a circus tent which it usually sees, with a wedge-shaped arrangement of chairs for the choral singers, but what looked like the far end of a great baronial room, sumptuously paneled, having first, a floor level, on which were located the orchestral players, the vocal soloists and the conductor; and, second, a gallery level on which were located the men and women of the chorus. Furthermore it saw, overlying the panels of the walls, festoons of greenery; and it saw, sprung across the right-hand corner, an arch,

through which showed a row of gilded organ pipes."

Now oratorio with scenic decoration may or may not be the coming thing. But in any case, the old requirements of good singing, good orchestral assistance, and good conducting remain to be satisfied. All the paneling and garlanding within the power of the Schola Cantorum treasurer to pay for would never offset any considerable musical delinquency. And on this occasion, happily, the work of the chorus, the work of the soloists, Mmes. Hinkle, Garrison, and Alcock, and Messrs. Murphy and Gustafson, the work of the New Symphony Orchestra, the work of Joseph Bonnet as organist, and finally the work of Mr. Schindler as conductor, merited the applause which the audience bestowed."

Elaborate scenic attire, then, was not needed to disguise deficient qualities of performance. If it was wanted for anything, but for its own sake, it was to give a show of freshness to the rather wan compositions of which the program was made up. The Mozart requiem, notwithstanding all the sentimental praise that has been bestowed upon it by musical historians, is a rather cloyingly rich specimen of choral music. It abounds in dignity and grace, but is seldom profoundly or strikingly expressive. It manages to rise always above the plane of dullness, but it never seems quite to reach the plane of ecstasy. No doubt Mozart, as far as the requiem is concerned, is more to be thanked for having indicated lines of progress for the choral writers who succeeded him than for having attained any significant goal himself. The Handel ode is a very flimsy contraption, a sort of eighteenth century mechanical curiosity which, upon being taken out of its glass case, tumbles all apart. Say what one will, however, about the positive value of the requiem and the ode, there can be no fault found with the Schola Cantorum for having revived them. Those who heard them will return, with renewed enthusiasm and with rekindled gratitude to the Mozart of "Le Nozze di Figaro" and to the Handel of "The Messiah."

Along with the Mozart and Handel compositions were presented three ancient ecclesiastical melodies, "Ave Maria Stella," "Rorate Cœli," and "Rosa das Rosas," the last named being a Spanish hymn arranged for contralto solo, with choral accompaniment. As a prelude to the "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," the adagio and allegro of Handel's concerto in D for organ and orchestra were played, in order, presumably, that Mr. Bonnet might have other opportunity for distinguishing himself than that which fell to him in the ordinary course of the choral accompaniments."

BOSTON'S CONDUCTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has announced that the present conductor, Pierre Monteux, will remain for two more years after the present season is ended. This sets at rest rumors as to the position which have variously named Toscanini, Sir Henry Wood, Mengelberg, and Albert Coates as possible successors. Following Henri Rabaud, Mr. Monteux had naturally a difficult place to fill and the trustees of the orchestra by his new contract have signified their approval of his efforts."

JOHN MCCORMACK'S TOUR

John McCormack's manager has confirmed rumors that have been circulating for some weeks to the effect that the Irish tenor is to make a tour of the world which will keep him away from the United States until October of 1921. He will sail from San Francisco next June for Australia and New Zealand and will then proceed by way of the Suez Canal to London, giving concerts in the United Kingdom and also on the Continent."

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THE HOME FORUM

Mr. and Mrs. Traddles at Home

My heart beat high when I found the outer door, which had MR. TRADDLES painted on it, open. I knocked. A considerable scuffling within ensued, but nothing else. I therefore knocked again.

A small, sharp-looking lad, half foot-boy and half clerk, who was very much out of breath, but who looked at me as if he defied me to prove it, leaped, presented himself.

"Is Mr. Traddles within?" I said.

"Yes, sir, but he's engaged."

"I want to see him."

After a moment's survey of me, the sharp-looking lad decided to let me in; and opening the door wider for that purpose, admitted me, first, into a little closet of a hall, and next into a little sitting room, where I came into the presence of my old friend (also out of breath), seated at a table, and bending over papers.

Traddles, looking up, rushed into my arms, where I held him tight.

"All well, my dear Traddles?"

"All well, my dear, dear Copperfield, and nothing but good news!"

We cried with pleasure, both of us.

"To think," said Traddles, "that you should have been so nearly coming home as you must have been, my dear old boy, and not at the ceremony!"

"What ceremony, my dear Traddles?"

"Good gracious me!" cried Traddles, opening his eyes in his old way.

"Didn't you get my last letter?"

"Certainly not, if it referred to any ceremony."

"Why, my dear Copperfield," said Traddles, sticking his hair upright with both hands, and then putting his hands on my knees, "I am married!"

"Married!" I cried, joyfully.

"Yes!" said Traddles—"by the Rev. Horace to Sophy—down in Devonshire. Why, my dear boy, she's behind the window-curtain! Look here!"

To my amazement, the dearest girl in the world came out at that same instant, laughing and blushing, from her place of concealment.

"We are all as happy as possible!" said Traddles. "Even the girls are happy. Dear me, I declare I forgot them!"

"Forgotten!" said I.

"The girls," said Traddles, "Sophy's sisters. They are staying with us. They have come to have a peep at London. . . . In point of fact, we were playing at Puss in the Corner. But as that wouldn't do in Westminster Hall, and as it wouldn't look quite professional if they were seen by a client, they decamped. And they are now—listening, I have no doubt," said Traddles, glancing at the door of another room.

"I am sorry," said I, laughing afresh, "to have occasioned such a dispersion."

"Upon my word," rejoined Traddles,

greatly delighted, "if you had seen them running away, and running back again, after you had knocked, to pick up the combs they had dropped out of their hair, and going on in the maddest manner, you wouldn't have said so. . . . My love, will you fetch the girls? . . . Poor things, they have had a great loss in Sophy—who, I do assure you, Copperfield, is and ever was, the dearest girl!—and it gratifies me beyond expression to find them in such good spirits. The society of girls is a very delightful thing, Copperfield. It's not professional, but it's very delightful."

"But then," said Traddles, "our domestic arrangements are, to say the truth, quite unprofessional together, my dear Copperfield. Even Sophy's being here, is unprofessional. And we have no other place of abode. We have put to sea in a cock-boat, but we are quite prepared to rough it. And Sophy's an extraordinary manager!"

—Charles Dickens.

Hanging Meadows in the Sierras

There is a very marked and interesting species of Sierra meadows not at all related to the lake meadows—that is, in so far as their origin is concerned. They are always found lying aslant upon some moraine-covered hillside, trending in the direction of greatest declivity, waving up and down over rock-heaps and ledges, like rich green ribbons brilliantly illuminated with flowers. They occur both in the alpine and the sub-alpine regions in considerable numbers, and make very telling features of the landscape. They are often a mile or more in length, but never very wide—usually from thirty to fifty yards. When the hill or cañon side on which they lie dips at the required angle, and other conditions are favorable, they frequently extend from above the timber-line to the bottom of a cañon or lake-basin, descending in fine, fluent lines like a broad cascade breaking here and there into a kind of spray on large boulders, or dividing and flowing around on either side of some projecting islet. Sometimes a noisy stream goes brawling down through the midst, and again, scarce a drop of water is in sight. They always owe their existence, however, to streams, whether visible or invisible, the wildest specimens being found where some perennial fountain, as a glacier or snow-bank or moraine spring, sends down its waters across a rough sheet of soil in a dissipated web of feeble, oozing currents. These conditions give rise to a meadowy vegetation, whose extending roots still more fully obstruct the free, concentrated flow of the waters, and tend to disperse them over a wider area. Thus the moraine soil necessary for the better class of meadow plants and the necessary moisture are at times combined about as perfectly as if smoothly outspread on a level surface. Where the soil happens to be composed of the finer qualities of glacial detritus, and the water is not in excess, the nearest approach is made by the vegetation to that of the tropical lake-meadow. But where, as is more commonly the case, the soil is coarse and bowdler, the vegetation is correspondingly rank and flowery. Tall, wide-leaved grasses take their place along the sides, and rushes and nodding carices in the wetter portions, mingled with the most beautiful and imposing flowers, orange lilies and larkspurs seven or eight feet high, lupines, senecios, aliums, painted-cups, many species of mimulus and penstemon, the ample boat-leaved ventrum alba, and the magnificent alpine columbine, with spurs an inch and a half long. At an elevation of from seven to nine thousand feet flowers frequently form the bulk of the vegetation; then the hanging meadows become hanging gardens.

In rare instances we find an alpine basin the bottom of which is a perfect meadow, and the sides nearly all the way round, rising in gentle curves, are covered with moraine soil, which, being saturated with melting snow from encircling mountains, give rise to an almost continuous girdle of down-curving meadow vegetation, that blends gracefully into the level meadow at the bottom, thus forming a grand, green mountain nest with a flowery border.

But commonly the ranging meadows come sweeping down through the woods into the lake levels in ribbon strips, leaving the trees along their margins beautifully revealed. It is in meadows of this sort that the water rat makes his curious home, excavating snug chambers beneath the sod, digging canals, and turning the gathered waters from channel to channel to suit his convenience, and harvesting the ray vegetation for food, cutting it off neatly and gathering it into bunches with the heads all one way, like handfuls of culled flowers.

Another species of hanging meadows or bogs is found upon densely timbered hillsides, where small perennial streams have been dammed at short intervals by the fall of trees. Yet another species is found depending from moist tablets down sheer granite precipices, pricked full of bright hostonias; while corresponding vertical meadows rise from the feet of the precipices to meet them, like stalactite and stalagmite.—John Muir.

Cervantes' Literary Circle at Madrid

The return of Cervantes to Madrid brings him to one of the most important moments of his career, the decision to substitute the fortunes of literature for those of military service. His choice cannot have been made immediately. Only the pressure of circumstances too great for him to resist must have forced him to adopt such a course.

It is thus of importance in the nar-



"Picnic on the Banks of the Sumida River in the Time of Cherry Blossom," a Japanese print by Toyokuni

ative of his life, that we find him again at Madrid, certainly before 1583, engaged in his first literary ventures on a larger scale, in poetry, fiction, and the drama. The world of letters at the capital offered him ample inspiration in a wide range of productions. Madrid was at that time not only Spain's chief clearing-house for every kind of literary, historical, and scientific work, but also the political center of a realm which extended with its far-flung boundaries across two oceans, and fostered innumerable economic and social activities. Productions in art and letters which testify to the intense aesthetic and mental interests of the educated classes of the Renaissance continually saw the light.

Notably the love of verse was becoming current in all walks of society: poetry was composed by artisans, physicians, lawyers, priests, aristocrats of every rank, no less than by professional writers. Much of it became known through published collections, but the custom handed down from the Middle Ages, of circulating manuscripts from hand to hand, still survived on an extensive scale. Indeed, by far the greater part of the verse of the times became known only in this way. Owing to the gradual disappearance of numerous private libraries, many of which had been gathered by distinguished noble families through decades and even centuries of careful selection, the amount which has survived is small in comparison with all that was composed in that fecund age.

Productivity on so generous a scale created a kind of communal spirit among men of letters, so that informal societies and literary gatherings sprang up after the fashion of the Italian academies. At the time that Cervantes began his career in Madrid these meetings were becoming more and more popular and widespread; poets of all kinds associated under the protection of some nobleman with literary tastes, discussed the latest compositions and through the vote of specially chosen juries, awarded prizes to the best verse. A man with the mental keenness of Cervantes, with his unusual experiences and his literary ambitions, would strive to become known in these circles, and there is some evidence that he not only achieved a reputation at this period as a poet, but that he made the acquaintance of men of various professions. It was the custom of writers about to print a book, to solicit or to receive unsolicited from literary colleagues some complimentary verse which was prefixed to the volume. A number of works in widely different fields, published during the next few years, are thus adorned with sonnets and other poems from the pen of Cervantes. This fact may fairly indicate that he lived on a friendly footing with the authors. He appears also to have won a reputation for a gift of pungent satire, a quality which he

may have indulged occasionally in verse now lost. This is to be regretted, for his great works are relatively free from any such manifestation, and it would be illuminating to see his compositions in that vein.

In an action brought a few years later, in 1588, against the great playwright, Lope de Vega, for libeling a certain actor and his family in a satirical ballad, the question of identifying the unknown author involved the name of Cervantes. One of the witnesses, one Vargas Manrique, a well-known poet, was called to testify and gave this interesting evidence. "This ballad is in the style of only four or five poets who could have written it: it could be by Linañ, who is not in Madrid, or by Cervantes, and he is not here, and since it is not mine, it may be by Vivar or by Lope de Vega."

This testimony permits us to infer that popular opinion rated Cervantes not only among poets of unusual skill, but already ascribed to him a gift of pat characterization. Nevertheless, the qualities of malice and slander of the ballad in question were never traits of any of the pictures which Cervantes drew of mankind. In his "Journey to Parnassus," he says to Apollo:

"From tender years I've loved, with passion rare,
The winsome art of poetry and song.
In this to please thee hath been all my care;
My humble pen hath never winged its way
Aneath the field satiric, that low plain,
Which leads to foul rewards, and quick decay."

This statement must not be accepted without due allowance for poetic license, since, as we shall see later, two or three of his best sonnets are in the satiric field.—From "Cervantes," by Rudolph Schévell.

Today

But, under all, my heart believes the day
Was not diviner over Athens, nor
The west wind sweeter through the Cyclades
Than here and now; and from the altar of Today
The eloquent, quick tongues of flame
Uprise
As fervid, if not unflattering as of old,
And life atones with speed and plenitude
For coarser texture. Our poor present will,
Far in the brooding future, make a past
Full of the morning's music still.
—Sydney Jephcott.

A Japanese Painter of Humanity

Toyokuni's own name was Kuma-kichi. He was born in 1768, and first studied the styles of Hanabusa Ichio and Giokusan. He was sent by his father to Toyoharu to learn the art of color printing, and distinguished himself even as a student by his talent, so much so that he obtained pupils of his own.

Toyokuni especially devoted himself to broad-sheet portraits of actors and dramatic scenes, but also illustrated several novels by Kioden, Bakin and others, and executed some landscapes now rarely met with. Perhaps the finest of his productions in this form is a small work in two volumes, entitled "Yakusha Kono Teikishuwa," a choice selection of famous actors. It is . . . printed in colors in the master's best style, and was published by Injudo at Yedo in 1801.

Toyokuni never loses sight of the humanity of his subjects. The pomp of the stage has never been portrayed with such strength and intensity as by him. If his figures strike one with a sense of exaggeration, it is but a tribute to their realism. The aim of the actor is to condense the emotions of a lifetime within the space of a few minutes, and Toyokuni alone has succeeded in picturing them as they should in stage reality appear. While Hokusai and Toyokuni numbered their pupils by the score, and were imitated by every succeeding generation as long as the craft remained, those of Utamaro can be counted on the fingers of one hand. He was a result—practically final: each of the others an inspiration for the ages to come.

The pupils of Toyokuni were very many, and may be generally known by the prefix "Kuni" which they adopted. . . . It must be acknowledged that the hand of the master lies heavy on them, and that with few exceptions they display little individuality, although almost invariably a pleasing capability.

In the first place we have to deal with one of the worst cases of confusion arising out of the similarity of Japanese artist names. Toyokuni's son, Naogiro, was a student under his father. He at first adopted the name of Toyoshige, but later that of his father, occasionally also signing Gosotei Toyokuni. His work is more akin to that of Yelsen than that of Toyokuni I. It is strong in line and good in color. Gosotei Toyokuni's prints have been hitherto ascribed almost at random, either to his father or to Toyokuni II (Kunihada). And yet it is easy to separate them by the difference in style, and still more so by the signature.—From "Japanese Illustration," by Edward Strange.

Cooperation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL unity is the only true cooperation, for spiritual unity is the only form of cooperation which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore absolute and eternal. The cooperation of men, for this very reason, is necessarily unstable. The human mind is too unregenerate, that is to say, it has not yet sufficiently given place to the Mind of Christ to make it a reliable factor in any universal scheme of cooperation. Even within a limited focus, it is liable to the sway of the worst passions. And this, surely, is why Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 133 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "For students to work together is not always to cooperate, but sometimes to co-bowl! Each student should seek alone the guidance of our common Father—even the divine Principle which he claims to demonstrate,—and especially should he prove his faith by works, ethically, physically, and spiritually." Obviously, then, the only true cooperation comes from a common understanding of Principle. When men see Principle eye to eye their cooperation is assured. But this identity of vision can only be attained by means of individual demonstration. The unity arrived at by the process of follow my leader is not cooperation but co-bowling. Mrs. Eddy, far wiser, wrote, on page 4 of her "Message to The Mother Church in 1902," "I again repeat, Follow your Leader, only so far as she follows Christ."

Real cooperation, then, is no mere matter of identity of human interests or passions, not even of that most compelling of passions a common antipathy, it is the expression of a conviction reached, individually, through prayer and fasting. This fasting from evil out of an overpowering desire for good is scientific prohibition, for it is reached, and can be reached, only through a clear understanding of Principle, the common Father of mankind; and as men reach this understanding they are able understandingly to pray, Our Father, in harmony, and so to demonstrate, in cooperation in the service of Principle, the object lesson of spiritual brotherhood. Cooperation of this nature is, of course, incapable of infraction, whereas the cooperation of human animosities is "a thing of shreds and patches," capable of being held together only by persistent darning, and then only temporarily.

True cooperation, it is clear, is the cooperation of man with God, of the idea with Mind which has given birth to it, and to which it is subject. Herein lies the basis of all scientific demonstration and healing, for it is obviously impossible for man cooperating with, and subject to, his Father, in harmony to manifest anything but the harmony of that Father. Therefore when Christ Jesus realized and taught the fatherhood of Principle, he necessarily insisted on the inseparability or unity of God and man, and so on the unity of good. This unity constitutes in itself the cooperation of the Son with the Father, in the exact way in which this was insisted upon by Christ Jesus himself, when he told the Jews, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

The road, then, to cooperation lies not in the least in troubling about others but in self-discipline. As a man fasts from evil, as he continues instant in prayer, in active demonstration of the desire to do right, he comes, necessarily and inevitably, to an understanding of Principle common to all of those who are making a similar effort with an equal earnestness. This constitutes a unity of thought which is scientific cooperation. A body of artists may agree that Rubens is the most superb of colorists; but at any moment their ranks are subject to depletion by a change of opinion by one or more of their members. Once, however, a body of mathematicians has agreed that two and two make four, disagreement on that subject becomes impossible. The cooperation of the mathematicians is assured, that of the artists may not last for an hour. The reason for this is, of course, quite obvious. The artists are dealing with an emotion, and find themselves opposed by numerous other schools which have pledged their allegiance to Giorgione, to Rembrandt, or to Whistler. But the mathematicians are dealing with the nearest approach known in the human mind to absolute metaphysics, and every mathematician, in the whole world, is agreed on the subject.

It is only on this basis of agreement through individual demonstration that cooperation can be made scientific, and placed beyond the danger of human rupture. If, in the primitive Christian Church, there had been a greater demonstration of the healing of the sick, and less exploiting of individual opinions, Paul would never have felt compelled to write to the Church in Corinth, "Now this I say, that every one of you saith, I am of Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of Cephas; and I of Christ." Had these Corinthians only understood scientifically what the Christ meant, they could have proceeded to cooperate metaphysically in demonstrating the Christ, Truth, in the overcoming of sin, disease, and death, so that Paul would not have been found exhorting them, "Therefore let no man glory in men. For all things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all

are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God."

Cooperation, it is then surely beyond all question, can only be gained and sustained by turning determinedly from human personality to the infinite personality of Principle; by offering a deaf ear to the arguments of men, and listening for the still, small voice of Truth. Whether it is Truth speaking to him, the listener can always tell by the acid test of his own demonstration. That, surely, is why Mrs. Eddy required that the Christian Science Church should be essentially a church of Christian healing, and why she has made this so plain in more than one place in the Church Manual. Healing, when it is spiritually done, is the greatest proof of cooperation, for it demands the cooperation of man with God. In the proportion, consequently, in which such healing is effected, the unity of God and man, and so the brotherhood of man, is demonstrated. Therefore it is the duty of Christian Scientists to be obedient to Mrs. Eddy by justifying their faith by their practice, to the intent that they "all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

Sunshine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of my city window
One gloomy winter day,
I saw on the opposite sidewalk
Where a patch of sunlight lay.

The sun itself was hidden,
Behind roofs and chimneys tall.
But a single ray was sufficient
To lift December's pall.

The narrow street grew radiant
As I felt the truth unfold,
Of the City whose streets gleam golden
With wealth of love untold.

Though now the sun seems hidden
It is always shining bright,
And one gleam of its radiance gives us
A glimpse of Eternal Light.

Truth Is Convincing

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another. Therefore if any man think it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to everybody's satisfaction; for truth is convincing and carries its own light and evidence with it, and will not only commend us to every man's conscience, but, which is much more, to God, who searcheth and seeth our hearts; so that, upon all accounts, sincerity is the true wisdom.—Tillotson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1920

EDITORIALS

Cooperation

FROM the beginning of time men have professed to regard the rendering of assistance when necessary as a religious and social duty. Mutual help, says an old English proverb, is a law of nature. The story of the good Samaritan is instinct with the teaching of the Gospel, but a century earlier, the pagan, Cicero, had written, "Hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opus indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari. This is our greatest duty, that if anyone particularly needs help, such help should be given by us to the utmost of our ability." The human race is, however, unfortunately far better in its precepts than in its example, and as a consequence cooperation, even when clearly in its own interest, is one of the most difficult things to bring about. Its impotence in this respect is, indeed, admirably summed up in that famous broadside quatrain of the eighteenth century, written in contempt of the bungling of the ill-fated Walcheren expedition:

Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Is waiting for the Earl of Chatham.
The Earl of Chatham, all forlorn,
Is waiting for Sir Richard Strauchan.

The bad effects of a failure of cooperation in war are, perhaps, more readily discernible because the results are, as a rule, more immediate and more irredeemable. But the spirit or the intention which causes it is the same in civil matters, and the nation which surrenders itself to it, destroys its vitality and its efficiency to the extent of its surrender. It is true that the word efficiency has, in late years, been much over-worked, so over-worked that it has tended to pass into the vocabulary of jargon. It has been placed before morality, and the attempt has even been made to place it above Principle. Nevertheless efficiency as the servant rather than the would be master of Principle is a necessary factor in cooperation.

Ultimately, cooperation is, of course, purely mental. It is the state of mind expressed in unity of action, and generated by a common outlook. The man in the street, however, not being a natural metaphysician; having, indeed, all Froude's impatience with, and Dr. Johnson's contempt for, metaphysics, regards cooperation in what he is pleased to term a practical light, and so is constantly engaged in putting the cart before the horse, and so analyzing an effect as a cause. Thus cooperation, instead of being seen as that colossal thing which it is, "the unity of the faith," the unity of ideas, accepted, believed in, and treasured, as the Apostle to the Gentiles would have it, is narrowed down to some special category such as the Aristotelian unities of dramatic art, or is identified with the cooperative store, so beloved in the north of England under the abbreviation of the "Co-op."

Thus it comes about that the full significance of the word is in perpetual danger of being lost, as it tends to assume more and more a stereotyped and limited meaning; and it is from this fate that it needs to be rescued in the interests of that also much abused word patriotism, no less than in the interests of statesmanship. For exactly what is lacking today in politics is a great sense of the meaning of cooperation. Lord Randolph Churchill, in an effort to compress a party shibboleth into an epigram, once upon a time announced that the business of an "Opposition" was to oppose. If Lord Randolph had been more of a statesman than a politician, less of a phrase-monger than a philosopher, he might have said that the business of an "Opposition" was to cooperate, but it was the disruption of the unities rather than their preservation which was the keynote of the Randolphian wisdom.

It is the business of an "Opposition" to cooperate, but this does not mean that the cooperation is to be devoid of true criticism. Unfortunately, once again, the word criticism has been degraded to the level of mere carping and fault-finding, instead of being employed in its true sense of judging righteous judgment. It is the duty and office of an "Opposition," then, not to aim at party advantages, but to rise to the highest effort of cooperation. Conceive what this would mean today in the senates of the world: the desk-lids would cease from troubling, and the ebony rulers would be at rest. This, frankly, is not the temper of the hour. The temper of the hour is much more Randolphian. If it were to be put into words, it might be defined as the embittering of the class consciousness. Labor, manual labor, has no desire at all to cooperate with Capital, but rather to squeeze Capital; Socialism has no wish to work with Trade-unionism except on its own terms; Syndicalism is in open revolt against Socialism; and the anarchist would make hay of them all. As for the Capitalist, his ideal of cooperation is summed up in the economic necessity. Thus it is everywhere the perpetual revolution of the vicious circle, the incessant repetition of the legend of the guardian of the Golden Bough,

The priest who slew the slayer,
And shall himself be slain.

There really lies the conclusion of the whole matter. Parties have drifted into an impasse because they desire not peace but a sword, therefore they deliberately refuse cooperation in the name of the class struggle. Such tactics may be a means to an end, but that end is the serving of a class and not of the community. Nor is it in the power of those who practice them to call a halt, and they choose, because they are dealing with effects, and not with causes. The causes of all these effects are the passions of the human mind, and once these passions have been brought to the stage of eruption, it is beyond the power of those who have excited them to prevent the explosion. That is why revolutions have a way of eating up their own children, and that is why the would be slayer of the priest of Nemi, driven on by the mesmerism which filled him with the desire to become the guardian of the Bough, was all the time sharpening the sword of

the slayer who was in turn to spring upon him in the fury of the same desire.

In this way the struggle of the ages goes on because men will believe in the power of evil rather than in that of good. Occasionally the ranks divide and a prophet, priest, or king stands forth whose vision of Principle is in a measure coincident with his prayer or desire. Such, when they appear, even if they are armed with the sword of power, preach the unity of the faith. And the unity of the faith, amongst some other things, means cooperation.

The Art of Courbet

THE French Government purchased the other day, for the Louvre, Gustave Courbet's famous painting, "L'Atelier," for 700,000 francs. The French Government is undoubtedly spending many times that sum in suppressing the activities of agitators. And therein lies a situation not without its humor. For Courbet was very much of a Communist, and though the world recognized him as such only when he entered upon his unfortunate political career, in reality he expressed very much the same ideas while wielding a brush in Franche-Comté as when waving a red flag in the barricaded streets of Paris.

Now, whatever the political genesis of the word Communism may be, to the average man it means only one thing, impatience armed with a bludgeon. He speaks of it as he used to borrow a word from the Malay, and says "running amuck." Now that was exactly the spirit in which Courbet charged through the art of France in the forties and fifties. Seeing on all sides of him artists content with depicting a world that existed more in studio half-lights and febrile imaginations than in open air and sunlight, and having nothing in common with those pioneers of realism who wandered out into the fields and forests so humbly and quietly, the Barbizon men, he took the path that best attracted a mind which has been described as that of "a sly, greedy, and tyrannical peasant," and began painting, with a brutality that horrified his contemporaries, a world of flesh-and-blood creatures.

The term "flesh-and-blood" in this instance is particularly appropriate. For Courbet loved to depict hard-fisted, tragic peasantry, great-limbed nudes, huntsmen and destroyed deer—in short, he delighted in a purely materialistic world. Not, mind you, that it was his sole aim to be gross. He saw, no doubt, beauty in the pendent bodies of his deer; he had no desire to shock in painting his women bathing; his descriptions of peasant life could have been moved by nothing less than a deep, though rough, sympathy with their life; while in his canvases appear any number of passages of great charm. And he was a master craftsman.

It may be pointed out that with the coming of Courbet's vigorous canvases art took a step forward. It did—in the way a pendulum takes a step forward with every tick of the clock. That the abruptness and force of his charge and his rightness in revolting from the pallid traditions of his time brought about a certain awakening among his fellow painters is unquestioned. But the whole thing was very much like an irritated man, in a darkened room, hurling the nearest piece of furniture through the window. The process may let in more light, but it also admits the rain and wind. And the last condition is no better than the first.

That there was in reality no permanent gain is made evident by the fact that art today is making even more frantic and ill-advised attempts to let in the light. Courbet tried by painting a red-blooded man, and undoubtedly whacked away at his canvases with great gusto; the Cubists, quite as disgusted with Courbet as Courbet was with his forerunners, are painting man as a series of red triangles. The attempts of both have been to get at the real man, but of the two the Cubists are mirroring themselves the deeper. For at least the presentment of the physical man, however brutally presented, carries with it the associations that allow the spectator to use a charitable imagination. But a symbol, far from freeing from limitation, may be the most limited thing there is. You can condone Courbet's man; but the Cubist man you must take or leave. And the chances are that he will not prove popular.

Of course, the French authorities who have bought the Courbet picture for the Nation graciously overlook his career as a social agitator, which reached its climax in his helping to pull down the Vendôme Column and its end in his exile. But that may be because not enough is known about art to take its messages too seriously, and not enough about the human mind to detect its masquerades. Courbet the Painter revolted from what he regarded as artistic anemia by using violence. What the Communist revolted from his sense of social anemia by using violence. Both were wrong.

The world will be very glad to have this most interesting, though rather incoherent, example of Courbet's work, "L'Atelier," in the Louvre, for it constitutes an important record of the art history of France. Some day the true significance of the thought of its painter will be recognized. Perhaps in that day the Louvre will place its Courbets, its Cubisms, its fragments of shattered glass from Rheims Cathedral, and its dynamited doorways of industrial plants all in the same gallery. There will be other exhibits. The sign over the entrance will read: Attempts to Take Unity by Force.

Europe's Urgent Needs

THE United States Treasury, through its retiring Secretary, Carter Glass, has again gone on record as opposing any further extensions of credit to European nations. An international conference has been called by men of world-wide fame in financial affairs to consider means whereby relief can be extended to the European countries now suffering from financial and economic confusion as a result of the war. Mr. Glass' letter was directed to the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in answer to a request for his opinion as to what should be accomplished by such a conference. His comment was that a conference of the kind would serve "to cause confusion and revive hopes, doomed to disappointment, of further government loans." He

explained that it was the policy of the United States Government to aid in the restoration of normal economic conditions, to remove government control and interference, and to permit individual initiative and free competition in business, and that he was convinced that the credits required for the economic restoration of Europe must come through private channels.

The Secretary is to be given credit for being thoroughly sincere in his position, but his views are almost diametrically opposed to those of many financiers of international reputation. Some of these men are Americans who have gone abroad since the signing of the armistice and made a study of the situation at first hand. The very gloomy reports given by them concerning European financial and industrial conditions would seem to indicate that no private or individual undertaking could be of sufficient magnitude to have more than a slight remedial effect upon the general chaotic situation. Some such relief has been afforded by private corporations, in addition to the \$10,000,000,000 of credit already extended by the United States Government, and more private funds will follow in due time, but the aggregate will be of small consequence as compared with European requirements.

Foreign exchange rates have fallen, in American markets, to unprecedentedly low levels. The abnormal rates mean that Europeans must pay an enormous premium on everything purchased by them in the United States. This is in addition to the tremendously high transportation costs and the excessive prices demanded for almost everything purchasable in the United States. The result is that American exports to some of the European countries are falling off rapidly. Meanwhile imports are increasing. The exchange rates so adverse to Europe mean that Americans may now make purchases in European markets at a considerable advantage to themselves.

The extension of further credits to Europe by the United States Government, in the strictest sense, might not be considered good business practice, since the accrued interest on loans already made amounts approximately to \$325,000,000, and there is no immediate prospect of payment. But the money will be paid eventually, as the nations of Europe are bound to regain their economic footing sooner or later. The resources of European countries are almost incalculable. It is indeed surprising how much England, France, and Belgium have already accomplished toward industrial and commercial restoration in the face of the great financial handicaps under which they are laboring. What they need is a helping hand to tide them over a very difficult situation—a situation occasioned by the world war, the burdens of which should be shared by all participant countries.

There is no doubt that Secretary Glass' advice is good when he says that "the peoples of Europe should live within their incomes, increase their production as much as possible, and limit their imports to actual necessities." However, they need the credits with which to purchase raw materials in order to increase their production. The fact that they are required to pay almost monumental premiums on everything they buy in the United States would seem to put a limit on their imports, and the figures show that their imports from the United States are rapidly diminishing. It would be well for Europe to produce more, but it is also to be remembered that European producing power was reduced by the loss of some 8,000,000 workers in the war. Machinery was destroyed and mines were put out of commission, and it will be a long time before large tracts of war-swept agricultural lands in France will again be tillable, even if the money is forthcoming for their restoration. In short, it would seem as if Mr. Glass had forgotten that Europe has been devastated by the worst war in all history. At least he apparently does not realize that it is the world's task to help to put Europe back on her former economic footing.

Wood's Halfpence

IN THESE days of new and reconstructed coinages, there is something peculiarly fascinating in the story of Wood's halfpence. And in the first place it should be remembered that there was nothing wrong with Wood's halfpence. Not only did they conform to a very high standard, as copper coins went, 200 years ago, but their intrinsic value was about double that of the British halfpenny of today. They would, moreover, have been a great boon to Ireland, where they were much needed. But when the English Government of the day decided to farm out the contract for their manufacture to a certain William Wood, on condition that he should pay the government £1000 a year for fourteen years, it reckoned without Jonathan Swift, at that time Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin. For ten years previously, from his "exile" in Dublin, he had been attacking, off and on, the attitude of the English Government toward Ireland, inveighing against the system which had reduced Ireland to "a condition of misery and desolation hardly to be matched on this side of Lapland"; and, whilst disclaiming all thought of rebellion, urging the Irish to recognize their right to be free, as much as their "brethren in England."

To such a man, in such a situation, Wood's halfpence were a heaven-sent weapon, and Dean Swift grasped it with both hands. There was much more, of course, behind Wood's contract than his own profit. Several other people were to profit, people highly placed, much too highly placed to be openly attacked. Many apparent avenues of assault were indeed closed to Swift, even if he used, as he so often did, the favorite method of the day, the anonymous open letter. But Swift was never at a loss. In this case, as Sir Leslie Stephen says of him, he either shared or took advantage of the general belief that the mysteries of the currency are "unfathomable to the human intelligence," and in his famous Drapier's letters he gradually built up a picture of the ruin which Wood's halfpence were destined to bring upon Ireland, such as would have roused any people to withstand their circulation to the uttermost.

Dean Swift "threw the reins on the neck of his

fancy," and for Swift to do this usually meant wonderful things indeed. To quote Sir Leslie Stephen again, he reveled in prophesying the most extravagant consequences as the result of the importation of the new halfpence. The country would be undone; the tenants would be unable to pay their rents; "the farmers," he declared, "must rob, or beg, or leave the country; the shopkeepers in this and every town must break or starve; the squire will hoard up all his good money to send to England and keep some poor tailor or weaver in his house, who will be glad to get bread at any rate." This was rank nonsense, of course, but the government became alarmed. A report to the Privy Council, in the July of 1724, defended the patent to Wood, but recommended that the amount to be coined should be reduced, and, in the end, Lord Carteret was sent over to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant to endeavor to settle the matter on the basis of this compromise.

By the time Lord Carteret landed, the fourth letter had been published. Lord Carteret offered a reward of £300 for the discovery of its author, and ordered a prosecution against its printer. Swift went boldly to the Lord Lieutenant's levee, bitterly reproached him with his tyranny, and then looked calmly on whilst the Grand Jury threw out the bill against the printer, in spite of all the efforts of the Chief Justice to secure its return. The Grand Jury was, to be sure, dismissed, but the next one that was summoned only went a step further, and presented Wood's halfpence as a nuisance. That was the end of it. Lord Carteret gave way; the patent was surrendered; and Wood's halfpence never circulated in Ireland.

Notes and Comments

IN THE neighborhood of Boston, and for that matter among people all over the United States, who are interested in flowers, the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are important events, and the show this spring promises to be especially worth taking a long trip to see. Orchids will be the attraction, and Horticultural Hall will contain what P. T. Barnum might have called a colossal congress of vivid varieties, and the greatest orchid show on earth. The exhibition will draw largely upon the greenhouses of "Orchidvale," the Massachusetts North Shore estate whose owner has brought together something like 25,000 varieties of orchid, from all over the world where such flowers are obtainable. Sometimes, indeed, the orchid collector in the field penetrates where few, if any, white men have preceded him in a tropic jungle, and takes serious risks in order to bring home a hitherto uncaptured specimen.

NORTH WIND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

But yesterday the city lay
Basking in autumn sun;
Asleep it seemed, not yet
Aroused from summer dream.
Then suddenly by night
The north wind blew,
And sang its winter song
In cadence wild.
And as I lay and listened
In my bed, it seemed
To chant an anthem grand,
That in my heart
Found quick response,
And I too sang,
Rejoicing in the wind
And promise of the snow!

AFTER much reading about the foolish insistence of buyers in purchasing articles bearing the highest price tag, and thus contributing to keep up the cost of living, it is at least a pleasant change to read an explanation of their behavior that finds another reason for it than reckless extravagance. A writer in the Dearborn (Michigan) Independent sees the situation as a result of inability to judge the quality of what one is buying: "When our mothers went to the store," he says, "they did not look at the price, they looked at the goods." The explanation, in a great many cases, can undoubtedly be accepted as one that really explains, if only for the reason that many buyers today buy wisely and economically because they know how to "look at the goods." Originally a convenience, the price tag has, very likely, become a trouble-saver that has by degrees educated vast numbers of people to judge goods mainly by the price.

How will the public stand the introduction of "Twenty-Four-Hour Time"? An agitating question this for the British Home Office. It is said that the change has been decided upon, but that neither the post office nor the railways are wishful of taking the first plunge. France has 24-hour time, and it is the war which has caused the determination to adopt it on the British side of the Channel. The authorities should take courage from their forerunners in the eighteenth century. The alteration of the calendar, which put forward the day of the month by eleven, occasioned something like an uproar in the country. What right had the government to filch eleven days from people's existence? Nothing so serious is involved in the change which 1920 is pretty sure to witness.

LE VIEUX COLOMBIER reopens this month with Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." The announcement occurs in a leaflet bearing on its cover "Paris 1913-1914: New York 1917-1919," and is received with much satisfaction. Jacques Copeau has reopened the doors of his modest little theater on the left bank of the Seine, the theater which drew Tout Paris to see "La Nuit des Rois" before the war suddenly rang down the curtain. Very much as, in the neighbor country, the Old Vic has drawn the West End to the south side of the Thames, has Le Vieux Colombier proved a lodestone to the Parisians. Monsieur Copeau's venture and Miss Thorndike's are two blossoms of the tree of dramatic rejuvenescence, which has sprung up, in the manner of the proverbial mustard seed, since the armistice brought the breath of hope to the world.